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CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1859-60.

CALCUTTA:

BISHOP'S COLLEGE PRESS.

1859.

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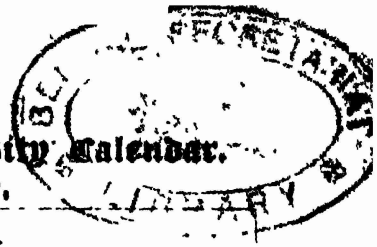

I.

Calcutta University Calender.

1859.

MAY.

1	☿	
2	M	
3	T	Examination for Honors in Arts,—Mathematics.
4	W	———————————
5	T	———————————
6	F	
7	S	
8	☿	
9	M	[Phy. Sciences.
10	T	Examination for Honors in Arts,—Nat. Hist. and
11	W	———————————
12	T	———————————
13	F	
14	S	
15	☿	
16	M	[Moral Sciences.
17	T	Examination for Honors in Arts,—Mental and
18	W	———————————
19	T	———————————
20	F	
21	S	
22	☿	
23	M	
24	T	Queen's Birth-day.
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
29	☿	
30	M	
31	T	

JUNE.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of the Syndicate
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

JULY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
31	S	

AUGUST.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of the Syndicate
25	S	
26	M	Dusserah vacation of 15 days in Govt Colleges
27	T	and Schools commences
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

OCTOBER.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	Last day for notice by Entrance Candidates to the
7	F	Secy. L. C. P. I
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of the Syndicate
30	S	
31	M	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	Juggodhatry Poojah—Holiday in Govt. Colleges
5	S	and Schools.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Last day for notice by Entrance Candidates to the
22	T	Registrar.
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of the Syndicate
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Entrance Examination Commences.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
11	S	Degrees first conferred in this University, 1858.
12	M	University Founded, 1856.
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	Last day for notice by B. A. Candidates to the Registrar
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Christmas-Day.
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Last day for notice by Honor Candidates in Arts to the Registrar.

JANUARY.

1	S	New Year's Day.
2	M	Pubn. of Ent. Exmn. result; B.A. Exn. Commences.
3	T	*Id.*
4	W	*Id.*
5	T	*Id.*
6	F	*Id.*
7	S	*Id.*
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Publication of B. A. Examination result.
17	T	Honor Examination in Arts—Languages.
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	Honor Examination in Arts—History.
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of the Syndicate. Surrosutty Poojah
29	S	Holiday in Govt. Colleges and Schools.
30	M	
31	T	Honor Examination in Arts—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

FEBRUARY.

1	W	Honor Exmn. in Arts—Math. and Nat. Phily.
2	T	———————————————
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	[and Physical Sciences.
7	T	Honor Examination in Arts—Natural History
8	W	——————— ———————
9	T	——————— ———————
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	[Sciences.
14	T	Honor Examination in Arts—Mental and Moral
15	W	——————— ———————
16	T	——————— ———————
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Last day for notice by Entrance, B. L. and M. C. E.
21	T	Candidates to the Registrar.
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	

MARCH.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	L M S First & Second Examinations commence,
4	S	
5	M.	B L. and M C E Examinations
6	T	—— ——
7	W	—— ——
8	T	——
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	Publication of results in B. L. and M C E Exa-
20	T	minations
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	Examination for Honors in Law and Engineering.
27	T	*Id.*—— *Id* ——
28	W	*Id.*——
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

APRIL.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	Publication of the result of Honor Examination
12	T	in Engineering.
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

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II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient

that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation. I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India.

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta.

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India.

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD.

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal.

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal.

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India.

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine.

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire.
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry.

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College.

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity.

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College.

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts.

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.

RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company.

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable

or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

Senate.

Provided that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William

Vice-Chancellor.

Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to reappoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be

reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law

or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless

six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine,

or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate,

under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts

Annual accounts.

of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

The Senate, as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and as many Ex-officio and other Fellows, not being less than thirty in all, as may be from time to time appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council.

The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the second Saturday in December, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

Nine Members of the senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate has power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

THE FACULTIES.

The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

If any Faculty omit to elect a President for one month after its appointment, or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE

The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts
One by the Faculty of Law
One by the Faculty of Medicine
One by the Faculty of Engineering

The elections to take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the

names of the persons to be elected to be declared at such Meeting.

The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

All the elected Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta, and if any such Member is absent from Calcutta for more than three months, his place shall become vacant.

On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of that term he may be re-appointed. If a vacancy occurs in this office between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, a Special Meeting of the Senate shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro-tempore*.

The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in December.

2. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, *viz.*, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, and any other places hereinafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Entrance Examination, unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year, but any one above the age of sixteen may be a Candidate wherever he may have been educated.

4. Every Candidate must apply, either to the Registrar at least fourteen days, or to the Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at any of the places above-mentioned, at least two months, before the Examination begins, and, with his application, must produce satisfactory testimony that he is at least sixteen years old and of good moral character. He must also give notice in writing of the languages in which he wishes to be examined.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee either to the Registrar, or to the Secretary to the Local Committee at one of the above-mentioned places. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all places in the interior as for Calcutta.

7. Candidates for Entrance shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one, viz:—

ENGLISH.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Senate at least one year and a half previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following: —

English.

Pope, Cowper, Scott, Campbell, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Southey, DeFoe.

Greek.

Homer, Xenophon.

Latin.

Horace, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Cicero.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan, Bostan, Yusuf-o-Zulaikha, Akhlah-i-Muhsini, Anvari Suhaoili.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava.

Bengali.

Tota Itihas, Life of Raja Krisna Chunder Roy, Arabian Nights, Ramayun.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Hindi.

The Ramayun.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar and Ikhwan-al-safa.

Burmese.

The Thoodhamma Tsarie.
The Dhamma Pada.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions in Grammar and Idiom.

Easy sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other Languages.

II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of General History as contained in the first volume of Marshman's Brief Survey and the outlines of Indian History, as contained in Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815

A general knowledge of Geography, and a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of the Square-Root.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Proportion.

Simple Equations.

Geometry.

The first three Books of Euclid, with such easy deductions and applications as arise directly out of those books.

In Branches II and III, the answers may be given in any living Language in which the Candidate is examined.

8. The Examinations of the candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. At the close of each day's Examination, at any places in the interior above-mentioned, the answers of each Candidate shall be sealed up by the Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction, and forwarded immediately to the Registrar.

10. Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners, unless they show a competent knowledge of all the subjects in which they are examined.

11. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of such Candidates as have passed, arranged by the Examiners in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, and to every such passed Candidate shall be given a Certificate signed by the Registrar, setting forth his age, and the division assigned him by the Examiners, such Certificate being in the form following, *viz*:—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—18

I Certify that , who was a Candidate at the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and who then produced a Certificate that he had attained the age of 16 *years and was of good moral character, has been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed such Examination, and has been placed in the Division.*

The Calcutta University, of 18 . } *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. The Degree of B. A. shall not be conferred on any Candidate within four academical years of the time of his passing the Entrance Examination, but Candidates may be admitted to the examination for

the Degree after three years from the time of their passing the Entrance Examination.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of one of the Colleges or schools affiliated to the University, (1) of moral character, and (2) of having prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a course of study in one of such Institutions.

4. Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination at either of the Universities of Madras or Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. A. in the Calcutta University, provided he shall produce satisfactory testimony that he is of good moral character, and that he has prosecuted during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a regular course of study in one of the Institutions affiliated to either of those Universities.

5. Applications must be made, and Certificates forwarded to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the Examination begins. Notice in writing must also be given by the Candidates of the Languages in which they wish to be examined.

6. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

7. The Examination shall be conducted chiefly by means of printed papers, but the Examiners may also put *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are severally appointed to examine.

8. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following subjects.—

I LANGUAGES

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one —

ENGLISH

Greek.	Bengali
Latin	Oorya
Hebrew.	Hindi
Arabic	Urdu
Persian.	Burmese
Sanskrit	

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Senate two years previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following —

English

Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Young, Thomson
Bacon, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Southey, Macaulay

Greek

Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato

Latin

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus

Hebrew.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini.

Persian.

Sekandar Nameh, Gulistan, Dewan of Hafiz, Akhlaq-i-Jalali (or Nasiri), Dewan of Orfi, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakhasa.

Bengali.

Batrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Betal Panchabingshati, Probodh Chandrika, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Meghaduta, Sakantala, Annada Mangal.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Hindi.

Tulsee Krit Ramayan (the Balkhand and Ajadhyakhand.) Subhabilas.

Urdu.

Bag-o-Bahar, Davani Souda (Kassedah's).

Burmese.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions on Grammar and Idiom.*

Sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY.

The principles of historic evidence, as treated in Isaac Taylor's two works on the subject, or other similar books.

* Instead of the older Grammars, such works as Ishwar Chandra Sharma's or Mr. Williams's, for Sanskrit, and Rammohun Roy's, Dr. Yates's or Shamachurn Sircar's for Bengali, will be used in the Examination.

The History of England (including that of British India,) to the end of 1815.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Ancient History, with special reference to the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, the History of Rome to the death of Augustus, and the History of the Jews.

The Historical Questions will include the Geography of the Countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square-root.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them

Algebraical Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, and Annuities for terms of years.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

The first six books of Euclid, and the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Conic Sections.

Plane Trigonometry.

Solution of all cases of Plane Triangles. The expression for the Area of a Triangle in terms of its sides.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces.

The Mechanical Powers.

The Centre of Gravity.

The general Laws of Motion.

The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Pressure of liquids and gases, its equal diffusion and variation as the depth.

Specific Gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common pump, forcing-pump, air-pump and steam-engine.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction.

Formation of images by simple lenses.

Astronomy.

Elementary knowledge* of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

The Atmosphere, its general nature and condition; its component parts—Oxygen and Nitrogen; their properties. Water and carbonic acid; proportion of these substances in the air.

Chlorine and Iodine, as compared with Oxygen.

Water; its general relation to the atmosphere and earth; its natural states and relative purity; sea water, river water, spring water, rain water, pure water; effects of heat and cold on it; its compound nature; its elements.

Hydrogen; its nature and proportion in water; its presence in most ordinary fuels; its product when burnt.

Sulphur; phosphorous, and carbon, generally.

Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid; their elements. Hydrochloric or muriatic acid.

Alkalies, earths, oxydes, generally.

Salts; their nature generally; sulphates; nitrates; carbonates.

Metals generally; iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, mercury.

Powers of matter; aggregation; crystallization; chemical affinity; definite equivalents.

* By this is to be understood a knowledge of Descriptive as distinguished from Practical and Physical Astronomy.

Combustion; flame; nature of ordinary fuel; chief results of combustion, *i. e.*, the bodies produced.

Heat; natural and artificial sources; its effects; expansion; solids; liquids, gases, thermometer, conduction, radiation, capacity, change of form, liquefaction, steam.

Animal Physiology.

As contained in the first part of Knox's translation of Milne Edwards's Zoology, or other similar works.

Physical Geography.

Physical Geography, as contained in Hughes or other similar works.

V. MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCES.

Logic.

The Elements of Logic, as contained in Whately or other similar works.

Moral Philosophy.

Moral Philosphy, as contained in Wayland, Abercrombie, or other similar works.

Mental Philosophy.

Mental Philosophy as contained in Abercrombie, Dr. Payne, or other similar works.

9. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination, and exhibit a special acquaintance with the subjects which are printed in Italics.

10. The Examination of the Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall extend over six days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

11. On the morning of the second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed. Those in the first division shall be recommended for the Examination for Honors.

12. For the first three years after the establishment of the University, the only requirement from Candidates for the Degree of B. A., shall be that they produce Certificates showing that they have passed the Entrance Examination, and are of good moral character.

HONORS.

13. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division at the Examination for the Degree of B. A., provided he have not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that Degree more than five years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination, may be examined for Honors in any one or more of the following branches:—

1.—Languages.
2.—History.
3.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4.—Natural History and the Physical Sciences.
5.—The Mental and Moral Sciences.

14. Candidates for Honors must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of December, of their wish to enter into the Examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they desire to be examined.

15. I. Candidates for Honors in LANGUAGES, shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanskrit.

In Latin, Greek, and English, a limited range of subjects shall be selected by the Senate from approved classical authors; and in Arabic and Sanskrit the Examination shall be in the following works:—

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Tarikh-al Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini, Hamasah, Maqamat Hariri (one-half), Dewan Ibn Fariz.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupalavadha, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakhasa, Sakantala, Kadambari, Part I.

The Examination shall include translation into any Vernacular Language, and re-translation from any Vernacular Language. It shall also include Composition in any Vernacular Language upon questions arising out of the authors selected for Examination. The Candidates will also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, the principles of Composition, and the History of English Literature.

The Examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects selected by the Senate, and also their general acquaintance with the literature of the Languages in which they are examined.

16. II. Candidates for Honors in HISTORY shall be examined in the following subjects:—

The History, political, constitutional, social, and religious, of the principal ancient and modern nations of the world.

The History of modern civilization.
Chronology.
Ethnology.
Geography, in its bearing on History.
Political Philosophy.
Political Economy.

17. III. Candidates for honors in MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
Plane Analytical Geometry.
Solid Geometry, treated geometrically and analytically.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

18. IV. Candidates for Honors in NATURAL HISTORY and the PHYSICAL SCIENCES shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Zoology and Animal Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Chemistry.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Meteorology.
Physical Geography.

19. V. Candidates for Honors in the MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCES shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Philosophy of Rhetoric.

Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy.

20. They shall also be examined in one at least of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidate himself:—

Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.
Elements of Jurisprudence.
Philosophy of Education.
Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidence.

21. The Examinations for Honors shall take place in the following order, *viz.*, Languages in the first week, History in the second, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the third, Natural History and the Physical Sciences in the fourth, and the Mental and Moral Sciences in the fifth week; after the general Examination for the B. A. Degree.

22. The Examinations shall take place on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, in the mornings from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., and in the afternoons from 2 to 5½ P. M.

24. The Examiners shall publish, in the week following each Examination for Honors, a list of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, in order of proficiency, and in three classes. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

23. In determining the relative position of Candidates for Honors in the several branches, the

Examiners shall have regard to their proficiency in the corresponding subjects at the B. A. Examination.

25. The first Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, provided that their answers are considered by the Examiners to possess sufficient merit.

MASTER OF ARTS.

26. Every person who, immediately after passing the B. A. Examination obtains Honors in any one or more of the above-mentioned five branches of knowledge shall be entitled to the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS without further examination or fee.

27. Any other Graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. A. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

28. No Special Examination will be held, but the Candidate must pass the Honor Examination in at least one of the prescribed branches of knowledge. He must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of December, of his intention to enter into the Examination, specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined, and must at the same time furnish a Certificate of having received the Degree of B. A.

29. Every Candidate for the Degree of M. A. is expected to possess a complete knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

30. If a Candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee will not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

31. The names of the successful Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful Candidate shall receive with his Degree a Certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. L., until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of his having attended Lectures in some School of Law recognized by the Senate for a period of three years in the whole.

3. Special provision is made for those Students who in the Session of 1856-57 were, or at any previous time had been, Members of the Law Classes in the Presidency College. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law on the production of a Certificate that they have attended during a period of three years in the whole at the Lectures delivered in the Law Department of the Presidency College, or previous to its establishment, by the Law Professors in the Hindu College, Calcutta. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained his Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

4. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins; and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

5. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent

Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern—

a.—Personal rights and status.

b.—The rights of property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c.—The Sanctions of Law, and herein the general principles of procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

8. The Examinations of the Candidates shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. There shall be six papers, namely :—

I.—*One Paper* on the general Principles of Jurisprudence.

II.—*One Paper* on personal rights and status, and the infringement of such rights.

III —*One Paper* on the rights of property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

IV.—*One Paper* on the Law of Contracts.

V.—*One Paper* on Procedure and the Law of Evidence.

VI —*One Paper* on the Criminal Law.

10. On the morning of the Second Monday, after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall declare in alphabetical order the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

11. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the ordinary Degree of B. L., may be examined for Honors.

12. The examination shall commence on the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law, it shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

13. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of written papers.

14. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidates:—

a.—Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

b.—Law of England as administered in the Supreme Courts.

c.—General Law as administered in the Courts of the East India Company.

d—Mercantile Law.

e—Roman Civil Law, as contained in the Institutes; and the Conflict of Laws.

f.—International Law.

15. A separate Paper shall be set on each of the six Subjects; and in addition to the two Subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

16. In determining the relative position of Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by them at the B. L. Examination.

17. The Examiners shall publish, in the course of the ensuing week, lists of the Candidates who acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the order of proficiency; Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. CANDIDATES for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required.

a.—To have been engaged during five years in their professional studies at a School of Medicine.

b.—To have passed the Entrance Examination of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Calcutta.

c.—To pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

2. The first Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a.—Of having completed his eighteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for at least two academic years.

c.—Of having attended Courses of Lectures on the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy	Two Courses, Each of at least	70	Lectures.
Chemistry	Two Courses,	,,	70	,,
Botany	One Course, Of at least		40	
Materia Medica	One Course,	,,	70	,,
Physiology	One Course,	,,	70	,,
Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits	One Course.			

Practical Pharmacy for at least three months, producing a Certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d.—Of having dissected during two Winter terms, and of having completed at least Twelve Dissections during each of those Terms.

4. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

7. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the Examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits.

8. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one fortnight before they are held.

9. At the end of one week from the day of the last Examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in two divisions, whereof the first shall be arranged in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order.

10. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Chemistry, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Botany, shall each receive a Scholarship of sixteen Rupees a month for the next three years.

11. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they think that he has evinced sufficient merit.

SECOND EXAMINATION

12. The second Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence in the third week of March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

13. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within three years of the time of his passing the first Examination, nor unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:

a—Of having passed the first Examination.

b—Of having subsequently to having passed the first Examination, attended Lectures on —

Comparative Anatomy	One Course,	Of at least	40	Lectures
General Anatomy and Physiology,	One Course,	... ,,	70	,,
Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology)	Two Courses,	Each of at least	70	,,
Surgery	Two Courses,	... ,,	70	,,
Diseases of the Eye	One Course of 6 months	Of at least	20	,,
Midwifery	Two Courses,	Each at of least	70	,,
Medical Jurisprudence	One Course,	... Of at least	50	,,

c.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the first Examination, dissected during one Winter Term, and of having performed operations on the dead subject during the other the Certificate of the latter to state the number and nature of the operations so performed

d—Of having conducted at least six Labors

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine

e.—Of having attended Hospital Practice for a period of three years in the following manner, *viz*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

f.—The Candidate shall produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk and Dresser.

The said cases to be duly authenticated by the Professors attached to the Hospital.

g.—The Candidate shall also produce a Certificate of general character and conduct from a Teacher, as far as the Teacher's opportunity of knowledge has extended.

14. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

15. The fee for this Examination shall be twenty-five Rupees. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

16. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Physiology.

N. B.—The Papers in Physiology include questions in Comparative Anatomy.

General Pathology.

General Therapeutics.

Hygiene.

Surgery (including Diseases of the Eye).

Medicine.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

18. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one fortnight before they are held.

19. The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital by the Examiners of those Branches.

20. In Medicine and Surgery, each Candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose and treat six cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners; to draw up careful histories of those cases, and to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations, should any of the selected cases end fatally. Should none so terminate, the *post-mortem* examination of any other cases that may have died in Hospital shall be performed and reported by the Candidates.

21. The Candidates shall in addition perform such of the minor operations of Surgery as may be required in the Out-door Dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the Examination, and as the Examiners may select.

22. They shall also each perform three capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

23. They shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

24. They shall also, in the Medical Wards, examine morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the Microscope, in the presence of the Examiners, demonstrating the results obtained.

25. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

26. Such Candidates only as, in the opinion of the Examiners, are admissible to the Examination for Honors, shall be placed in the first division.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

27. Any Candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination, may be examined for Honors in any or all of the following subjects:—

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy
Candidates may illustrate their answers by sketching the parts they describe.
Surgery.
Medicine
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

28. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination. They shall be conducted by means of printed papers and practical tests, and Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions upon the

written answers of the Candidates, when they appear to require explanation.

29. The Examinations shall be conducted in such order as will be made known annually by the Senate of the University.

30. In determining the relative position of the Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by the Candidates in the same subjects at the Pass Examination.

31. Candidates who pass the Examination and acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, shall be arranged according to the several subjects, and according to their proficiency in each; and Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

32. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Surgery, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine, shall each receive a Scholarship of forty Rupees per mensem for the next two years, with the style of University Medical Scholar. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they consider that he has evinced sufficient merit.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

33. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall take place once a year, and commence on the first Monday in December.

34. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a—Of having attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or any other University; of having been engaged two years in the study or practice of his profession, subsequent to his having taken the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in this University, or a Degree in Medicine or in Surgery at a University, the Degrees granted by which are recognized by the Senate of this University

b—Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability

35. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects;—

Medicine, including Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

36. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations.

37. The Examinations shall be conducted in such order as will be made known annually by the Senate of the University.

38. On Monday morning in the following week, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. C. E. until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of having passed four years in the study and practice of the profession, and that of such four years two have been passed in actual professional practice under an Engineer in charge of works.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins, and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion

5. The Examination shall be conducted chiefly by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall be examined in the following subjects. :—

MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Composition and Resolution of Forces.
Equilibrium of Arches.
Strength and Stress of Material.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Steam, its power, properties, and various applications.

Fuel of various kinds, estimation of calorific power; Electricity, and the various appliances for making it economically useful.

Meteorology .. } especially of India.
Physical Geography }

Chemistry, as applicable to Cements and other materials; conditions and effects of fermentation, causes of decay and preservatory processes.

Geology, .. } The nature of soils and earths, the selection of building and road materials, influence of Geological structure on drainage, on cuttings, on embankments, &c.
Mineralogy, }

Botany—vegetable products, timber, fibres, oils.
Hydrodynamics and Theory of Rivers.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Classic orders and their parts, their application, principles of composition.

Styles. { Peculiarities of different styles, and the principles which regulate their adoption.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Drawing in all its branches, geometrical, perspective and isometrical.
Hydrography.
Machinery and Mill-work.
Animal power.

Various Mechanical Arts, *viz*, carpentry, building, smith-work, iron-founding, and forging.
Preparation of material.
Brick-making,
Lime-burning.
Pottery.
Modelling.
Timber-cutting.
Artificial Foundations.
Specifications, Contracts, &c.

7. There shall be Eight Papers of questions, *namely*:—

Two Papers on Mathematics.
Two Papers on Natural Philosophy.
One Paper on Architecture.
Two Papers on Practical Science.
One General Paper on all the subjects of Examination.

8. The examination of the Candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

10. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first of the two divisions, may be examined for Honors.

11. The Examination shall commence in the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the ordinary Examination.

12. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in the same subjects as those for the ordinary Examination, but with a view to test their higher proficiency in them.

13. There shall be four papers of Questions, and the Examination shall extend over two days, being held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

14. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in three divisions, each in the order of merit, such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

V

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION DECEMBER, 1859.

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*English.**

Thomson	.. Winter.
Heber..	.. Passage of the Red Sea.
Johnson	.. Rasselas.
Herschel	.. Natural Philosophy, Part 1st, 3rd Chapter.
Paley..	.. Natural Theology, Chapter XII. (last Edition.)
Todd ..	.. Student's Guide, Chapter 1st.

Greek.

Homer	.. Iliad, Books IV and V.
Xenophon	.. Memorabilia, Books I and II.

Latin.

Cæsar..	.. From the beginning of the 20th Chapter of Book IV to the end of Book V.
Virgil..	.. Æneid, Book VI.

* These Selections, contained in a single Volume, may be had at the British Library, Calcutta, for one Rupee a copy.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Laila.
Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan.
Bostan.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa.
Kumara Sumbhava.

Bengali.

Jibun Churitra.. Lives of Duval, Grotius and Herschel.
Telemachus.... Books I, II and III.
Sakoontala .... 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Chapters.
Mahabharat.... Pages 131 to 142 of the 1st Volume.

Hindee.

The Ramayuṇ.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar.
Guli-bakawali.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Burmese.

The Thoodhamma Tsarie.
The Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.

LANGUAGES.

*English.**

Rogers	.. ..	Pleasures of Memory.
Coleridge	.. ..	Hymn before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni.
DeQuincy	.. ..	Revolt of the Tartars.
Craik..	.. ..	Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. (Selected portion.)
Helps	.. ..	Essays written in the Intervals of Business, Part I.
Mantell	.. ..	Thoughts on Animalcules.

Greek.

Homer	.. ..	Iliad, Books IX and X.
Xenophon	.. ..	Anabasis, Book I.

Latin.

Horace	.. ..	Epistles, Book II, and Ars Poetica.
Cicero	.. ..	Catilinarian Orations.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Laila—Nights I—XX.
Nafhat-al-Yaman.—Chapter II.

* The English course has been published in a single volume, and may be had on application to the Registrar.

Persian.

Gulistan.
Bostan.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa.
Viracharita.

*Bengali.**

Hitopodesh (expurgated),
Encyclopædia Bengalensis (Voyages and Travels),
Mahabharat, ...
Physical Geography (Rajendra Lall Mittra's), ..
} Selected portions.

Hindee.

Ramayun, Books I and II.
Vidyankur.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar.
Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Oorya.

Hitopodesh.

Burmese.

The Thoodhamma Tsarie.
The Dhamma Pada.

* The Bengali course will be published as soon as possible.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1860.

English.

Shakespeare, ... Julius Cæsar.
Spenser, ... As in Richardson's Selections.
Scott, ... Marmion.
Johnson, ... Lives of—1. Milton, 2. Dryden, 3. Addison, 4. Pope, 5. Swift.

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Ajax.
Herodotus, ... Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Georgics, Books I and II.
Cicero, ... Divinatio, Actio Prima, and Books I and II of Actio Secunda.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms .. I—XLI.
Isaiah .. I—XXXIX.
Daniel .. I—VII.
Proverbs.

Arabic.

Ikhwán-al-Safa, Soyuti's Taríkh-al-Kholfa.

Persian.

Sekander Nameh, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita.

Bengali.

Butrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Mahabharat. Books I to III.

Hindee.

Tulsee Krit Ramayun (Balkhand and Ayodhya-khand.) Subha-bilas.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar, Davan-i-Souda (Kassedas.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

B.A. EXAMINATION,—1861.

English.

Shakspeare	..	King Lear.
Milton ..	..	Sampson Agonistes. Lycidas.
Scott ..	..	Lady of the Lake.
Bacon ..	..	Essays.
Foster ..	..	Essays (1.) On the decision of Character. (2.) On a Man's writing Memoirs of himself.

Greek.

Sophocles ..	..	Œdipus Tyrannus.
Plato ..	..	Apology and Phœdo.

Latin.

Horace .. .. Epistles and Ars Poetica.
Livy .. .. Books I and II.

Hebrew.

Genesis, with the Targum of Onkelos on the last nine Chapters.
Isaiah. XL—LXVI.
Psalms XLII—LXXXIX.
Job

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Kholfa.

Persian.

Sekander Nameh, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita.

Bengali.

The Meghaduta, Bahjya Bastu, The Nabanàri.

Hindee.

Tulsee Krit Ramayun (Balkhand and Ayodhya khand.)
Subhabilas.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar, Davan-i-Souda (Kassedas.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

N. B. For subjects in other branches, see the Regulations preceding as to Arts.

VI.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Charles John Viscount Canning.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

William Ritchie, Esq.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal,
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Provinces,
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,
The Hon'ble Barnes Peacock,
The Hon'ble Henry Ricketts,
The Hon'ble General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.
} *Ex-Officio.*

Charles Binny Trevor, Esq.
Prince Golam Muhammud.
Cecil Beadon, Esq.
Col. Henry Goodwyn.
William Gordon Young, Esq.

Lt.-Col. Andrew Scott Waugh.
Hodgson Pratt, Esq.
Thomas Thomson, Esq., M.D.
Frederic John Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
William Nassau Lees, Esq. L.L.D.
The Rev. William Kay, D.D.
The Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., L.L.D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., L.L.D.
Henry Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
The Rev. James Mullens, M.A.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, M.A.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Alexander Grant, Esq., M.D.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M.D.
W. C. B. Eatwell, Esq., M.D.
Capt. E. C. S. Williams.
George Turnbull, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. H. Yule.
E. Lodge, Esq., M.A.
George Smith, Esq., M.A.
Lieut.-Col. R. Baird Smith, C.B.
Major R. Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Kt.
Major George T. Chesney.
William Theobald, Esq.
John Newmarch, Esq., B.A.

THE SYNDICATE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

Cecil Beadon, Esq.
The Rev. A. Duff, D. D., L. L. D.
W. N. Lees, Esq., L. L. D.
A. Grant, Esq., M. D.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
Lt.-Col. R. Baird Smith, C. B.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lt. Governor of Bengal.
The Rev. A. Duff, D. D., L. L. D.
Prince Golam Mohammed,
Cecil Beadon, Esq.
W. Gordon Young, Esq.
W. N. Lees, Esq., L. L. D.
The Rev. W. Kay, D. D.
The Rev. J. Mullens, M. A.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie, M.A.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.

H. S. Reid, Esq.
T. Oldham, Esq., L. L. D.
E. Lodge, Esq., M. A.
Geo. Smith, Esq., M. A.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Major G. T. Chesney.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

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The Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Wells, Kt.
C. B. Trevor, Esq.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
H. Pratt, Esq.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
W. Theobald, Esq.
J. Newmarch, Esq.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

A. Grant, Esq., M. D.

Members.

F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
T. Thomson, Esq., M. D.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M. D.
W. C. B. Eatwell, Esq., M. D.

THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

President.

The Hon'ble H. Ricketts.

Members.

The Commander-in-Chief.
Col. H. Goodwyn.
Col. A. S. Waugh.
Lt. Col. H. Yule.
T. Oldham, Esq.
Geo. Turnbull, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Baird Smith, C. B.
Major R. Strachey.
Major G. T. Chesney.

Registrar.

H. Scott Smith, Esq., A. B.

EXAMINERS—1859.

ARTS.

I. Languages,	English, Greek, and Latin,	G. Smith, Esq. M. A., Principal, Doveton College. E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A., Prof., Presidency Coll.
	Sanskrit, Bengalee, Hindi, and Oorya,	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, Prof., Bishop's College.
	Bengali,	Baboo Ramchunder Mitter, Prof., Presidency Coll.
	Arabic, Persian, and Urdu,	Capt. J. Hearsey, A.D.C.

II. History and Geography, .. J. Graves, Esq., A.B., Professor, Hooghly College. Major W. S. Sherwill, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. Prof., C. E. College.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ... W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A. Principal, La Martinière College. J. Burgess, Esq., Prof., Doveton College.

IV. Natural History and Physical Sciences, ... Dr. W. Crozier, Professor, Medical College.

V. Mental and Moral Sciences, R. L. Martin, Esq., M. A., Prof., KishnagurCollege.

LAW.

W. Theobald, Esq., A. G. Macphersou, Esq., } *Barristers-at-Law.*

MEDICINE.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Dr. S.B. Partridge.
Materia Medica, Dr. W. C. B. Eatwell.
Chemistry, Dr. F. N. Macnamara.
Botany, Dr. T. Thomson.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.) Calcutta,

2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.
4. Hooghly College, Hooghly.
5. Dacca College, Dacca.
6. Kishnagur College, Kishnagur.
7. Berhampore College, Berhampore.

(Unconnected with Government.)

8. Doveton College, Calcutta.
9. St. Paul's School, Calcutta.
10. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
11. La Martinière College, Calcutta.
12. London Missionary Society's Ins., Bhowanipore.
13. Serampore College, Serampore.
14. Queen's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATION.

All Applications for Affiliation must be accompanied with, viz:—

1. A statement shewing the present instructive Staff, and the course of Study in all branches during the last two years at least, provided the Institution have existed for such a period.

2. A declaration from the Managers, Principal or Head Master, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the Standard of the B. A. Degree; and such declaration, before being sent to the Registrar for the ratification of the Senate, must be countersigned by at least two members of the Senate.

GRADUATES.

GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bholanath Paul, ..	.. 1859	Ex-student, Presy. Coll.
Hem Chunder Banerjea, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Taraprosad Chatterjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bunkim Chunder Chtterjee,	1858	Presy. Coll: Law Dept,
Juddunath Bose, ...	1858	Presy. Coll: Gen. Dept.
Lal Gopal Dutt, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M., ...	1859	Bishop's College.
Omesh Chunder Sircar, ..	1859	Cal. Free-Church Inst.
Protap Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Radha Govind Moytro, .	1859	Presidency College.
Ramlall Mookerjee, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Srish Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Presidency College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Amrit Loll Banerjea, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Anund Gopal Palit, ...	1859	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Ashootosh Dhur, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Callychurn Ghose, . ..	1859	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Debender Narain Bose, ..	1859	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.
Forbes, Thomas, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Greeja Sunker Doss, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Hurryhur Mookerjea, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kadernath Chatterjea, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Nilmadhub Bose, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Probha Chunder Ghose, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Rutten Loll Ghose, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Sreenath Mitter, ...	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)

UNDER-GRADUATES.

UNDER-GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandernaike, A W D,	..	1859	Cal. Medical College
Bensley, E C,	.	1857	Cal Medical College
Daly, J,	..	1857	Cal Medical College.
Doorgadoss Roy, ..	..	1858	Cal Medical College
Gopaul Chunder Dutt,		1857	Cal Medical College
Kamıkhanath Acharjee,	.	1859	Cal Medical College
Koch, E L	.	1859	Cal. Medical College
Kopeeleshar Chowdry,	.	1858	Cal Medical College
Khetter Mohun Mitter,		1857	Cal. Medical College
Lukhenaraın Roy,	..	1858	Cal Medical College
Mackertich, S, ..	.	1857	Cal Medical College
McReddie, G D,		1858	Cal Medical College
Mohendrololl Sırkar,		1858	Cal. Medical College
Money Loll Dutt,	..	1859	Cal Medical College
Nittanund Nundy,	.	1859	Cal Medical College
Nobın Chunder Mitter,		1858	Cal Medical College.
Obhoy Churn Bugche,	.	1858	Cal Medical College
Oma Churn Mitter, .		1858	Cal Medical College
Rajkrısto Banerjea,		1858	Cal Medical College.
Uder Chunder Doss, ..		1859	Cal Medical College.
Vanderstratten, W J,	.	1857	Cal Medical College

SECQND DIVISION

Anundo Chunder Mookerjee,		1857	Cal Medical College
Anund Chunder Sen,		1858	Cal Medical College
Beepenbehary Bose,		1857	Cal Medical College
Bholanath Mullick,	.	1858	Cal Medical College
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea,	.	1858	Cal Medical College
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter,		1857	Cal Medical College
Bhoobun Mohun Sırkar,		1858	Cal Medical College
Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee,		1859	Cal Medical College
Cally Brommo Banerjea,	..	1858	Cal Medical College.

Dhurmodoss Bose, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Guddadhur Ghose, ...	1858	Cal Medical College.
Gungadhur Kurmokar, .	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Hoff, G., ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Hurris Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Cal Medical College.
Juddoonath Ghose, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kadernath Chatterjee, ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kally Koomar Mitter, ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kaleeprosunno Mitter, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Mohohur Dutt, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Nim Chunder Goopto, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Nundo Loll Dhole, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Poorno Chunder Bysack, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Radhicapersaud Chatterjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Rajkisto Ghosaul, ...	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Ramloll Ghose, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Tariney Churn Dutt, ...	1857	Cal. Medical College.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

WHO HAVE PASSED THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Abdool Jubber, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Quadir, ...	1859	Sarun School.
Abdool Razack, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Rohaman, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ahmed, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ajodhya Pershad, ...	1859	Ajmere School.
Ali Hafiz, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Annund Coomar Surbadhicarry, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Annund Loll Roy, ...	1858	Presidency College.
Anund Lall Sen, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Anund Chunder Sen, ..	1859	2nd Master, Furreedpore School.

Arratoon, J. H. W., ..	..	1857 La Martinière.
Ashootosh Mookerjea,	..	1858 Presidency College.
Bacharam Chatterjee,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Baneymadhub Bose,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Benode Chund Mookerjee,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Bhobany Churn Dutt,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Bhoirub Chunder Banerjea,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Bhoirub Chunder Bose,	..	1857 Free Church Inst.
Bholanath Banerjea, .	..	1857 Civil Engineering Coll.
Bholanath Dutt, ..	..	1857 Hindu School..
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee,		1858 Presidency College.
Bhoobun Chunder Bannerjee,		1859 Presidency College.
Bhoobun Mohun Raha,	..	1859 4th Master Burrisal Sch.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose,	..	1858 Hd. Master, Mymg. Sch.
Bhugwan C. Chuckerbutty,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose,	..	1859 7th Master, Dacca College
Biprodas Banerjea, ..	..	1858 Chittagong School.
Biresur Bose, ...	..	1857 Presidency College.
Bireshur Mitter, ..	..	1857 Hindu School.
Boikantonath Dey, ..	..	1857 Presidency College.
Boikantonath Paul, ..	..	1857 Hindu School.
Boikuntnath Sen, ..	..	1859 Berhampore College.
Bonomally Dutt, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Brojindro Coomar Banerjea,	..	1857 Serampore College.
Brojokissore Bose, .	.	1859 Master, Bhaugulpore Sch.
Brojo Mohun Roy, ..	..	1857 Dacca College.
Budry Doss, ..	..	1857 Delhi College.
Busunto Coomar Ghose,	..	1857 Jessore School.
Callica Doss Dutt, .	..	1859 Presidency College.
Cally Churn Ghose, ..	..	1857 Presidency College.
Cally Doss Chatterjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Cally Krisna Ghose.	..	1857 Genl. Assembly's Inst.
Calimohun Chowdry, ..	.	1859 Presidency College.
Callynath Dey, ..	..	1857 Dacca College.
Cashee Prosonno Mitter,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Chunder Madhub Ghose,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chunder Nath Ghose,	.	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chunder Coomar Dutt,	..	1859 Dacca College.

Chunder Sekhur Mookerjee,	1859	Hooghly College.
Chunder Mohun Banerjee, ..	1859	2nd Master, Bhaugulpore School.
Chunder Cant Sein, ...	1859	Head Master, Rungpore Training School.
Chundi Churn Bose, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Chundoo Loll,..	1857	Delhi College.
Coutto, J. R.,.. .. .	1859	Privately educated.
Crump, H. W., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Deare, W., ...	1857	St. Paul's School.
Debendernarain Bose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
DeCruz, H., ...	1857	Doveton College.
DeCruz, L. W., ...	1857	Doveton College.
DeCruz, R, ...	1857	Doveton College.
De Liviera, H., ...	1857	Bishop's College.
Denonath Sen, ...	1858	Dacca College & School.
Denonath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Teacher, Jonye School.
Denonath Bose, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Denonath Pyne, ...	1859	Hindoo School.
Doyal Chunder Shome, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Dwarkanath Banerjea, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjea,..	1857	Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Dwarkanath Bysack,.. ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarkanath Dey, ...	1857	Head Master, Garden Reach Aided School.
Dwarkanath Roy, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Ethmam Hosain, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Evans, R. W., ...	1857	Bishop's College.
Gilbert, Edwin, ...	1858	Patna High School.
Goopeenath Bannerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Gooroodoyal Sing, ...	1857	Teacher, Sanskrit Coll.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Hd. Mas., Chittagong Sch
Gopaul C. Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Gopal Chunder Goopto, ..	1859	Sanskrit College.
Gordon, B. D., ...	1859	Doveton College.
Gour Mohun Bysack, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Govind Chunder Mitter, ..	1858	Berhampore College.
Gray, H. D., ...	1857	Doveton College.
Greesh Chunder Coondoo, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.

Grish Chunder Mitter,	.. 1859	Hindoo School.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	.. 1859	Ooterparah School.
Gungapersaud Mookerjea,	.. 1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gunnendernath Tagore,	.. 1857	Hindu School.
Heraloll Banerjea, ..	.. 1857	Hindu School.
Hungsessur Mookerjee,	.. 1859	Purulia School.
Hurololl Roy, ...	.. 1858	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Hyder Hossein, ..	.. 1859	Mudrissa College.
Ishan Chunder Ghose,	.. 1857	Free Church Inst.
Ishan Chunder Sing,	.. 1857	Free Church Inst.
Ishen Chunder Nundee,	.. 1857	Teacher, Hindu Charitable Institution.
Isher Chunder Naug,	.. 1857	Dacca College.
Ishree Pershad, .	.. 1859	Doveton College.
Isser Chunder Bose, ..	.. 1858	Chittagong School.
Issur Chunder Chuckerbutty,	1859	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Jadub C. Chuckerbutty,	.. 1858	Dacca College and Sch.
Jadub Chunder Doss,	.. 1857	Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Jadub Chunder Dey, ..	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Janokinath Sein, ..	.. 1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Joggender Chunder Ghose, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Joy Gopal Singh, ..	.. 1859	Gyah School.
Juddoonath Chatterjee,	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Juddoonath Mookerjee,	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Juggesher Mookerjea,	.. 1858	Metropolitan College.
Kadernath Dutt, ..	.. 1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kallachand Holdar, ...	.. 1857	Presidency College.
Kally Churn Chatterjea,	.. 1858	Burrisal School.
Kally Mohun Gooptu,	.. 1857	Presidency College.
Kally Prosonno Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Kasseenath Mookerjea,	.. 1857	Dacca College.
Kesava Deva Sandylia,	.. 1859	Benares College.
Khetternath Bhuttacharjea, ..	1857	Civil Engineering Coll.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	.. 1859	Civil Engineering Coll.
Khetter Pal Doss, ..	.. 1857	Baraset School.
Khetterpersad Mookerjea,	.. 1858	Presidency College.
Kissory Mohun Sein,	.. 1859	Seal's College.
Kisto Chunder Roy, ..	.. 1857	Presidency College.

Kisto Kamul Bhutticharjea,..	1857	Sanskrit College.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	1859	Kishnaghur Col. School.
Kristo Chunder Chatterjee,..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kristo Mohun Dey, ...	1859	Chinsurah Grammar Sch.
Lolit Mohun Chatterjea, ..	1857	Doveton College.
Lukhi Chunder Doss, ..	1857	Chittagong School.
Mendes, L. A.	1859	Doveton College.
Mohammed Ali, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mohammed Azghur,.. ..	1858	Dacca College and Sch.
Mohamed Diem, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Mohendar Chunder Dutt, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Mohendernath Ghose, ..	1859	Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Mohendronath Bose,.. ..	1857	Presidency College.
Mohendronath Mitter, .	1857	Hindu School.
Mohiney Mohun Roy, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Mothooranath Burmono, .	1858	Medical College.
Mudden Mohun Bysack, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea, ..	1858	Privately Educated.
Mutty Loll Sircar, ...	1858	Kishnar. College & Sch.
Nil Madhub Mitter, ...	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Nilmoney Banerjea, . ..	1857	Presidency College.
Nilmoney Coowar, .. .	1858	Presidency College.
Nilmoney Dey, .. .	1859	Privately educated.
Nilmoney Kooar, ...	1859	Hooghly College.
Nittanund Nundy, . ..	1857	Genl. Assembly's Inst.
Nobin Chunder Dey,.. ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Nobin Chunder Gangooly, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Nobin Chunder Day, .	1859	Master of Burdwan Rajah's School.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjee, ..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Nullitbullub Seal, ...	1858	Presidency College.
Nundo C. Bhuttacharjea, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Obenash Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Odeutoollah, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Okhilnath Roy, ...	1859	Hindoo School.
Oma Churn Addy, . ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.

Oma Churn Dutt, ..	.. 1857	Chittagong School.
Omernath Bose, ..	.. 1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Omirtolall Paul, ..	.. 1859	Howrah School.
Omirto Lall Chatterjee,	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Omritololl Mitter, ..	.. 1857	Hindu School.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Opendronath Mitter,..	.. 1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee,	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	.. 1857	Dacca College and Sch.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Parbutty Coomar Mitter,	.. 1857	Presidency College.
Partridge, S. C., ..	.. 1858	Doveton College.
Peary Mohun Bannerjee,	. 1859	4th Master, Baraset Sch.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Philips, A., ...	.. 1857	La Martinière.
Phillips, D. H., ..	.. 1857	Doveton College.
Pitumber Dey, ..	.. 1859	Presidency College.
Poornando Mitter, .	. 1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Poorno Chunder Sircar,	.. 1859	Serampore College.
Prankristo Doss, ..	.. 1859	Chittagong School.
Preonath Dutt, ...	.. 1857	Presidency College.
Prosonno Chunder Roy,	.. 1859	Master, Sanskrit Col.
Prossonno Badan Mitter,	.. 1859	Benares College.
Prosunno Coomar Doss,	.. 1857	Chittagong School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	.. 1857	Lon. Miss'y Socy's Inst.
Protab Chunder Dey,	.. 1859	Berhampore College
Radhabinode Dutt, ..	.. 1857	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
Radha Gobind Dutt,..	.. 1859	Hooghly College.
Radhanath Bysack, ..	.. 1857	Oriental Seminary.
Radhicaprossuno Mookerjea,	1858	Privately Educated.
Raj Coomar Roy, ..	.. 1859	Head Master, Barrackpore School.
Rajendronath Bose, ..	.. 1857	Presidency College.
Rajendronath Roy, ..	.. 1857	Presidency College
Rajkissen Pramanic,..	. 1859	Presidency College.
Rajkrishna Mitter, ..	.. 1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ramloll Bose,.. ..	.. 1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ramloll Mishee, ..	.. 1857	Patna High School

Roby Chunder Gangooly,	1859	Kishnagur Coll Sch.
Rohim Buksh,	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rohim Buksh,	1859	Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Romanath Nundee,	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Romesh Chunder Mitter,	1859	Presidency College.
Rujoonee Coomar Dutt,	1857	Dacca College.
Sadhoo Chunder Seal,	1859	13th Master, Dacca Col.
Sarodpersad Banerjea,	1857	Cossipore Aided School.
Sham Loll Mitter,	1857	Hindu School
Shama Churn Gangooly,	1859	Presidency College.
Shiseer Coomar Ghose,	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shittanath Mookerjea,	1859	Head-Master, Chukdegee Aided School.
Shomenath Mookerjea,	1857	Sanskrit College.
Shosheebhoosun Sein,	1859	Burrisaul School.
Shosheebhoosun Sein,	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Simon, J. P. A.,	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Soorjee Coomar Chatterjee,	1859	Presidency College.
Sreekant Mullick,	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Stephen, A. J.	1857	Dacca College.
Stephen, M. J.,	1857	Dacca College.
Stevens, G.	1859	La Martinière.
Sturmer, E,	1857	Doveton College.
Sumboo Chunder Roy,	1857	Privately Educated.
Surjnarain Singh,	1859	Presidency College.
Surrut Chunder Doss,	1859	Master Furreedpore Sch.
Suttendernath Tagore,	1857	Hindu School.
Sykes, G S.,	1857	Doveton College.
Taraberlash Mitter,	1859	Berhampore College.
Tarachand,	1857	Delhi College.
Taraprosonno Mookerjee,	1859	Presidency College.
Tarbur Mitter,	1859	Presidency College.
Tariney Persaud Roy,	1857	Dacca College.
Taruck Nath Dutt,	1859	Presidency College.
Tribhowun Singh,	1859	2nd Master, Gya Shcool.
Troyluckonath Mitter,	1859	Ooterparah School.
Twidale, H.,	1857	Doveton College.
Tyler, J. W.	1857	Doveton College.

Umbica Churn Bose,	1858	Hindu School.
Umbica Churn Sircar,	1859	Librarian Howrah Sch
Waller, E. D.,	1858	Doveton College.
Woomakanth Doss, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School
Womesh Chunder Sircar, ..	1859	Presidency College

SECOND DIVISION.

Adawlut Khan, ..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa
Adawlut Khan, ..	1858	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Anund Loll Bose, .	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Anundmohun Bose, ..	1859	Burrisaul School.
Ashootosh Ghose,	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Audhor Chunder Doss, ..	1857	Genl Assembly's Inst
Aughorenath Ghose,	1858	Hooghly Coll & School.
Aughorenath Bannerjee, ..	1859	Jessore School
Aughorenath Dutt, ..	1859	Midnapore School.
Augustine, J , ..	1859	Doveton College.
Aununto Ram Ghose,	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bama Churn Banerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School
Bama Churn Palit, .	1859	Mymensing School
Baneymadhub Mojoomdar, .	1859	Privately Educated
Bedhoobudden Banerjee, .	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Beernursing Dey, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Behareeloll Bhadory, ..	1859	Hindoo School
Behareeloll Gangooly, ..	1859	Bally Aided School
Beharee Loll Mitter, ..	1859	Howrah School
Behareeloll Mookerjee, .	1859	Ooterparah School.
Benodebeharry Dey,.. .	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch
Benwarry Sen, . ..	1859	Beerbhoom School
Bhoirub Chunder Addy,	1857	Doveton College.
Bholanath Doss,	1859	Baraset School.
Bholonath Bose, ...	1859	Bishop's College
Bhoobun Mohun Goopto, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch
Bhooputty Chatterjee,	1859	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Binodebehary Biswas, .	1858	Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Biprodoss Bhadoory,. ..	1859	Furreedpore School
Biressur Banerjee,	1858	Ooterparah School
Bissesser Chatterjee,	1859	Russapuglah School
Brojendro Coomar Seal,	1858	Hooghly Coll and Sch.

Brojobullub Mitter, ..	..	1859 Bancoorah School.
Brojololl Bannerjee, ..	..	1859 Jonye School.
Brojonath Mookerjea,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Brojonath Shaw, ..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Bulloram Mullick, ..	.	1859 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Bully Chand Sen,	..	1859 Medical College.
Bunkoobeharry Seal,..	..	1859 Privately educated.
Bunnomally Mullick,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Burrodaprosad Chatterjee,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bussunt Chunder Doss,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Byrne, V. P., ...	..	1859 Doveton College.
Callybur Mookerjea,..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Callypersaud,.. ..	..	1857 Patna High School.
Cassinath Ghosaul, ..	..	1857 Baraset School.
Chuckerdhur Persad,	..	1859 Bhaugulpore School.
Chooney Loll Doss, ..	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Chundee Churn Bannerjee,..		1859 Oriental Seminary.
Chunder Kant Roy, ..	.	1853 Kishnagur Coll. & Sch.
Chunder Cant Mitter,	..	1859 Jessore School.
Chunder Mohun Goswamy,.		1853 Dacca Coll. and School.
Chunder Narain Sing,	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Chunder Shekher Coondoo,	..	1859 Privately educated.
Chunder Shekher Gangooly,		1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Cofil Ooddin,.. ..	..	1859 General Assembly's Inst.
Coolodaprosad Sen, .	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Debendro Loll Bose,..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Dennonath Banerjea,	..	1853 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Denonath Bannerjee,	..	1859 Culna Free Church Branch School.
Dinnonath Bose, .	..	1857 Hindu School.
Denonath Dutt, ..	..	1859 Ex-stud. FurreedporeSch.
Dennonath Sen, ..	..	1858 Hindu School.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dinesh Chunder Roy,	.	1858 Hindu School.
Doorga Doss Dutt, ..	..	1858 Kishnagur Coll. & School.
Doorga Doss Dostadar,	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Doynath Ghose, .	..	1858 Hindu School.
Ducoury Ghose, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.

Dukhenaprosad Bose,	1859	Takee Aided School.
Dwarkanath Banerjea,	1858	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch
Dwarkanath Mookerjea,	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch
Eshan Chunder Coosr,	1859	Hooghly College.
Ethrington, William,	1858	Serampore College
Fakeer Chand Roy, ..	1857	Colootollah Br School
Gobind Chunder Bose,	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Golokemohun Ghose, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School
Gooroonath Sen,	1859	Burrisaul School.
Gooroprosad Sen, ..	1859	Mymensing School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea,	1858	Metropolitan College
Gopaul Chunder Biswas,	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst
Gopaul Chunder Bysack,	1857	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Gopal Chunder Lahory,	1859	Medical College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjea,	1858	Berhampore Coll. & Sch
Gopal Chunder Pal, ..	1859	Bally Aided School
Gopal Chunder Paray,	1859	Bograh School.
Gopaul Chunder Sirkar,	1858	Presidency College.
Gopauldoss Sein,	1858	Hindu School
Gossiedoss Doss,	1859	Burdwan Rajah's School
Greesh Chunder Mitter, ..	1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Grish Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar, ..	1859	Hindoo School
Grish Chunder Mitter, ..	1859	Howrah School.
Guddadhur Gorrain, ...	1859	Beerbhoom School
Haran Chunder Doss, ..	1858	Chinsurah Free-Church Institution.
Haritarun Bhuttacharjee, ..	1859	Privately educated
Hem Chunder Chatterjea, ..	1858	Chinsurah Free-Church Institution
Hem Chunder Ghose, .	1859	General Assembly's Inst
Hem Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Hem Chunder Roy,	1859	Presidency College
Hemendronath Tagore,	1859	Doveton College
Heraloll Ghose, . ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Heraloll Mookerjee, .. .	1859	Hooghly Branch School.

Herumbo Chunder Chatterjea,	1858	Kishnagur Coll. and Sch.
Hickey, Robert, ...	1858	Bishop's College.
Hodgkinson, E., ...	1859	Medical College.
Hookoomut Roy, . ..	1857	Delhi College.
Humeedooddeen Ahmed, ..	1859	Mymensing School.
Hurrish Chunder Chowdry,..	1859	Berhampore College.
Hurish Chunder Sirkar, ..	1858	Dacca College & School.
Hurish Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Hurrokanth Bagchee, ..	1857	Berhampore College.
HurryC hunder Bose, ..	1859	Alipore School.
Hurrymohun Banerjee, ..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Hurry Mohun Bose, ...	1859	Baraset School.
Hurrymohun Lahory, ..	1859	Bograh School.
Hurrynath Mozoomdar, ..	1858	Berhampore College.
Hurrypersaud Ghuttuck, ..	1858	Commillah School.
Ishan Chunder Mookerjee, ..	1859	Chinsurah Free-Church Institution.
Ishen Chunder Sing,.. ..	1859	Colingah Branch School.
Janookyloll Roy, .. .	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Jodoonath Ghose, .. .	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Jodoonath Mitter, ...	1857	Privately Educated.
Jogesh Chunder Banerjee, ..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Jogesh Chunder Chowdry, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Joggendronath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Baraset School.
Joygopal Mookerjee, . ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Joyloll Doss, ...	1859	Hindoo School.
Juddoo Gopal Bose, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Juddoonath Chatterjee, ..	1859	Serampore College.
Juddoonath Sircar, ...	1859	Kishnagur College.
Juggobundo Roy, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Juggut Chunder Doss, ..	1859	Chittagong School.
Kadernath Bannerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Kadernath Bannerjee, ..	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Kadernath Chatterjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Kadernath Dutt, ...	1859	Howrah School.
Kadernath Ghose, ...	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kallikissen Bannerjee, ..	1859	Baraset School.
Kalliprosonno Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Kally Churn Ghosal,.. ..	1859	Howrah School.

Kally Coomar Koondoo,	1858	Burdn Maharajah's Sch.
Kally Doss Bagchee, .	1859	Kishnagur Collegiate School
Kally Podo Chatterjea, .	1858	Cal. Free Church Inst
Kallyprosonno Mookerjee,	1859	KhumargacheeAidedSch
Kally Prosonno Gangooly, .	1859	Ooterparah School
Kally Prosunno Ghosal,	1858	Sanskrit College
Kamikhanath Acharjea, ..	1858	Medical College
Kangali Churn Ghose,	1859	Presidency College.
Kadernath Chatterjea, ..	1857	Bally Aided School
Kadarnath Mozoomdar, .	1858	Cossipore Aided School
Keith, J N, ...	1859	Colombo Academy
Kessubloll Bose,	1859	Jessore School
Khetter Chunder Chatterjee,	1859	Presidency College
Khetter Mohun Ghose,	1858	Colootolah Br School
Khetter Mohun Roy, . ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch
Kiernander, W, ..	1858	St Paul's School
Kirkpatrick, C, ..	1859	St Paul's School
Kishnadhun Ghose, ..	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch
Kisno Chunder Chatterjee,	1859	Kishnagur Collegiate School.
Kistobeharry Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hindoo School
Koloodaprosad Mookerjee,	1859	Bancoorah School
Koonjobeharry Chowdry, ..	1859	Russapaglah School
Koraliprosonno Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School
Koylas Chunder Mookerjee,	1859	Hooghly College
Koylash Chunder Ghose, .	1857	Presidency College
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	1858	Dacca Coll and School
Lal Beharry Lahory, ...	1857	Beauleah School
Loos, Robert, . ..	1859	Colombo Academy
Luckhenaraın Lahory, ..	1859	Private Student
Luckhey Churn Bose, ..	1858	Presidency College
Luckhinaraın Bose, ..	1857	Baraset School
Modoosuden Burmono, ..	1859	Teher Jugguibullubpore Aided School.
Modhoosuden Roy, ...	1859	Midnapore School
Modhoosuden Sen, .. .	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch
Moheeneemohun Burdhun,	1859	Commillah School.
Mohendro Loll Chunder,	1858	Cal Free-Church Inst

Mohendro Loll Goopto, .. 1857 Colootollah Br. School.
Mohendro Loll Seal, ... 1858 Hindu School.
Mohendronath Ghosaul, .. 1857 Baraset School.
Mohendronath Gossain, .. 1858 Serampore College.
Mohendronath Mitter, .. 1857 Baraset School.
Mohendronath Roy, ... 1859 Presidency College.
Mohesh Chunder Bose, . 1858 Colootollah Br. School.
Mohesh Chunder Dan, .. 1858 Metropolitan College.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar, .. 1859 Colingah Branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Surma, .. 1858 Dacca Coll. and School.
Mohim Chunder Halder, .. 1858 Colootollah Br. School.
Mohiney Mohun Chuckerbutty, 1859 Beauleah School.
Money Loll Sandel, . .. 1859 St. Paul's School.
Monmohun Ghose, ... 1859 Kishnagur Coll. School.
Mookundobullub Mozoomdar, 1859 Private Student.
Moor, Robert, ... 1859 Bishop's College.
Mothoornath Mookerjee, .. 1859 Hindoo School.
Mudden Mohun Mullic, .. 1858 Dacca Coll. and School.
Mudusudan Ghose, . . 1857 Baraset School.
Mutteeloll Bose, ... 1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Mutty Loll Goopto, ... 1859 Bansbaria Fr.Ch. Br. Sch.
Mutty Loll Pramanik, .. 1859 Ranaghat Aided School.
Nemy Churn Bysack, .. 1859 Hindoo School
Nilcunt Mookerjee, ... 1859 Hooghly Branch School.
Nilmadhub Bhuttacharjee, .. 1859 Barrackpore School.
Nilmoney Bose, ... 1859 Hindoo School.
Nilumber Bannerjee, . .. 1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Nitro Gopal Chuckerbutty, .. 1858 Privately Educated.
Nobin Chunder Mitter, .. 1859 Berhampore College.
Nobin Chunder Sen, ... 1859 Berhampore College.
Nobin Chunder Pattuck, .. 1859 Oriental Seminary.
Nobocoomar Chuckerbutty, .. 1858 Ooterparah School.
Nobogopaul Mitter, ... 1857 Hindu School.
Nobokissen Sen, ... 1859 Sylhet Mission School.
Nokuleshur Bannerjee, .. 1859 Sanskrit College.
Nolect Chunder Sen, .. 1859 Private Student.
Noyan Chunder Bose, .. 1859 Seal's College.
Nuffer Chunder Dhutto, .. 1859 Berhampore College.
Nondololl Dhole, ... 1857 Privately Educated.

Nundololl Ghosaul,	1857	Hindu School
Nundo Loll Ghose, ..	1859	Midnapore School
Nurender Coomar Doss,	1857	Privately Educated
Obenas Chunder Dey,	1859	Hindoo School.
Obhoy Churn Ghose,	1858	Hindu School
Obhoykristo Dutt,	1859	Collingah Branch School
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	1859	Oriental Seminary
Okhoy Coomar Sein,	1858	Dacca Coll. & School
Omachurn Banerjea,.	1857	Colootollah Br. School
Oomakant Moytro,	1859	Beauleah School
Oman, John, . .	1858	La Martinière.
Omesh Chunder Chatterjee, .	1857	Cal Free Church Inst
Omesh Chunder Dutt, ..	1858	General Assembly's In.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	1858	General Assembly's In
Omesh Chunder Roy,	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst
Omirtololl Bose, . ..	1859	Hindoo School
Omritloll Mookerjee,..	1857	Colootollah Br School.
Omul Chund Mullick,	1858	Dacca Coll & School
Opender Nath Dutt,..	1858	Hindu School.
Opendrololl Bose, .. .	1859	Hooghly College.
Oojoodhyaloll Pal, ..	1859	Midnapore School.
Ooma Churn Goopto, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Oottumkrishna Sircar, .	1859	Presidency College
Peary Mohum Bose,	1857	St Paul's School
Peary Loll Goho, ...	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Pearyloll Mookerjee, "	1858	Collinga School
Peary Loll Roy, ..	1859	Beerbhoom School
Peary Loll Some,	1859	Ooterparah School.
Penhiro, Robert,	1858	Chittagong School
Poorno Chunder Bannerjee,	1859	Hindoo School.
PoornoChunderBhuttacharjee,	1859	Teacher, Ooterparah Sch
Poorno Chunder Bose,	1859	Howrah School.
Poresnath Bannerjea, .	1858	Kishnagur Coll & Sch
Poreshnath Ghose,	1858	Hindoo School.
Procash Chunder Dutt,	1859	Sylhet School
Promothnath Mookerjee, .	1859	Bhagulpore School.
Prosonno Chunder Gangooly,	1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Prosunno Coomar Bose, .	1859	Burrisaul School.
Protab Chunder Dey,	1859	Hindoo School.

Punchanon Roy, ..	.. 1859	Burrisaul School.
Punchanun Mookerjee,	.. 1858	Berhampore Coll. Sch.
Radha Churn Mookerjee,	.. 1859	Serampore College.
Radhanath Chatterjee,	.. 1858	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Radharomun Rodro, ..	.. 1851	General Assembly's Inst.
Radhicapersaud Mookerjee,	.. 1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Rajcoomar Coondoo, ..	.. 1859	Howrah School.
Rajcoomar Doss, .	.. 1858	Burrisaul School.
Rajcoomar Surbadhicary,	.. 1858	Sanskrit College
Rajkristo Mookerjee, ..	.. 1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Rajmohun Mookerjee, .	1858	Ooterparah School.
Rajnarain Chuckerbutty,	.. 1859	Berhampore College.
Rajnarain Deb. ..	.. 1859	Privately educated.
Rakhal Chunder Mozoomdar,	1858	Hooghly Coll. & Sch.
Rakhal Chunder Seel,	.. 1859	Dacca College.
Rakhal Chunder Sen,	.. 1859	Berhampore College.
Rakhal Doss Bose, ..	.. 1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Ramakhoy Chatterjee,	.. 1857	Sanskrit College.
Romanath Mookerjee,	.. 1859	Privately educated.
Ramanath Seal, ..	.. 1858	Hooghly Coll & School.
Ram Chunder Gangooly,	.. 1857	Jonye School.
Ram Doss Chuckerbutty,	.. 1858	Baraset School.
Ram Gopal Tallapatra,	.. 1859	Beauliah School.
Ramlal Bannerjee, ..	.. 1857	Jonye School.
Ramtaruck Ghose, ..	.. 1859	Seal's College.
Ramtaruck Muduck,..	.. 1859	Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Ramtaruck Roy, ..	.. 1859	Paikparah School.
Rashbehary Surma, ..	.. 1852	Dacca Collegiate School.
Reedoynath Sircar, ..	. 1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Roheenee Coomar Bysack,	. 1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	.. 1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Romesh Chunder Ghose,	.. 1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Roodro Chunder Mullick,	. 1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rubbeeool Hoossein,	.. 1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rujooneynath Chatterjee,	.. 1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Russick Loll Bannerjee,	. 1859	Presidency College.
Russickloll Mozoomdar,	.. 1859	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Ruttnessur Chuckerbutty,	.. 1858	Medical College.

Sama Churn Mozoomdar,	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Sama Churn Sen,	1857	Dacca College.
Sarodapersad Roy,	1857	Dacca College.
Sarodapersaud Sandel,	1858	Privately Educated.
Sarodaprosad Bose,	1859	Jessore School.
Sarodaprosad Bannerjee,	1859	Baraset School.
Sarodaprosad Gangooly,	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Satcowry Chatterjee,	1859	Presidency College.
Satcowry Mitter,	1859	Ooterparah School.
Scott, G. L.,	1859	Doveton College.
Shama Churn Deb,	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Shama Churn Ghose,	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Shamakaunt Chatterjee,	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Shamaloll Ghose,	1859	Privately Educated.
Sheopersad Sing,	1859	Teacher Gya School.
Shib Chunder Aich,	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	1859	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	1857	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Pramanick,	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Shiboodoss Bannerjee,	1859	Ooterparah School.
Shosheebhoosun Dutt,	1859	Mymensing School.
Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee,	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shussybhoosun Ghose,	1858	Privately Educated.
Shyama Churn Mookerjee,	1859	Sanskrit College.
Siebel, E. G,	1859	Colombo Academy.
Sooreshur Bose,	1858	Hindu School.
Soorjo Coomar Chatterjee,	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Soorjo Coomar Dutt,	1859	Dacca College.
Sosheebhoosun Sirkar,	1857	Cal. Free-Church Inst.
Sree Gopal Dutt,	1859	Kishnagur MissionSch.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee,	1858	Russapuglah School.
Sreekrishna Mookerjee,	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Sreenath Sicdar,	1858	Furreedpore School.
Sreenibas Ghose,	1858	Bancoorah School.
Srish Chunder Surma,	1859	Dacca College.
Surbanund Doss,	1859	Burrisaul School.
Surjanarain Sing,	1859	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Surroop Chunder Ghose,	1859	Puruleah School.

Suttynath Roy, .. .	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Tarakant Bose, ...	1859	Hindu School.
Tarapersad Mitter, .	1859	Jessore School
Taraprosonno Mookerjee,	1859	Commillah School
Tareenee Churn Bhadoory,	1859	Medical College.
Tareeneepersad, ...	1859	Bhaugulpore School
Tarney Churn Mookerjee, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Tarney Churn Mozoomdar,..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Tarraprosunno Doss,	1858	Jessore School.
Tarrucknath Sen, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. & School
Thacoordoss Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Tiery, F T, . ..	1858	Doveton College
Toolsee Doss Dutt, ...	1857	Hindu School.
Troyluckhonath Dey,	1858	Berhampore Coll. & Sch.
Troyluckhonath Chatterjee, ..	1859	Civil Engineering Coll
Troyluckhonath Mitter,	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Troyluckhonath Roy, ..	1859	Private Student.
Umbica Churn Banerjee, ..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Umbica Churn Gangooly, .	1859	Ooterparah School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee, .	1858	Hooghly Coll. & School
Umbica Churn Sircar, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Vanderstraatten, J. W,	1859	Colombo Academy.
Vandort, W. G,	1859	Colombo Academy
Watts, E R, ..	1859	La Martinière College
Wood, Henry, .	1859	Bishop's College
Woodoy Chand Neogy,	1859	Hindoo School.
Wooma Churn Ghose,	1859	Burrisaul School.
Wright, E A, .	1859	Doveton College.

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1858 Mohindrololl Sircar, .. Calcutta Medical College.
1859 Nitta Nund Nundy, .. Calcutta Medical College.

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1859.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Pass Examination.

Examiner.—E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.

MONDAY, *April 4th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½. P. M.

ENGLISH.

1. Paraphrase very carefully the following passages:—

a. Some beauties yet no precepts can declare,
For there's a happiness as well as care.
Music resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a master-hand alone can reach.
If, where the rules not far enough extend,
(Since rules were made but to promote their end,)
Some lucky license answer to the full
Th' intent proposed, that license is a rule.
Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly deviate from the common track;
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art,

Which, without passing through the judgment, gains
The heart, and all its end at once attains.

b. Most critics, fond of some subservient art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice.

2. Explain the following lines:—

a. Each might his several province well command.
Would all but stoop to what they understand.

b. Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent as more suitable.

c. Those rules of old discovered, not devised,
Are nature still, but nature methodised.

d. But most by numbers judge a poet's song,
And smooth or rough with them is right or wrong.

3. Explain the phrases, "the Mantuan Muse," "the Stagirite," "the Pierian spring," "Timotheus' varied lays," "the Mâeonian star."

4. Pope says,

In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old.

Illustrate this by examples of English words.

5. What are auxiliary verbs? Explain the constructions: "I have bought these books," "I have waited," "I am beaten."

6. What is a case? How far are there cases in English?

7. Explain the following sentences from Lord Macaulay; and point out particularly the words in which the rhetorical beauty consists.

a. The influence of the French conqueror never extended beyond low water mark.

b. The approach of disaster in Spain had been for some time indicated by omens much clearer than the mishap of a salt cellar.

c. Newcastle's love of power resembled Cutler's love of money. It was an avarice which thwarted itself, a penny-wise and pound-foolish cupidity.

d. In our time the audience of a member of Parliament is the nation.

8. Paraphrase and explain the lines:—

All access was thronged; the gates
And porches wide, but chief the spacious hall
(Though like a covered field, where champions bold
Wont ride in armed, and at the Soldan's chair
Defied the best of Panim chivalry
To mortal combat or career with lance)
Thick swarmed, both on the ground and in the air,
Brush'd with the hiss of rushing wings.

9. Write a letter in the style of Defoe, purporting to be written by a citizen of London to his brother in the north of England, when the Plague began to amend.

MONDAY, *April 4th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½. P. M.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—G. SMITH, ESQ., M.A.

I. Looking upon the chief elements of modern English as Anglo-Saxon on the one hand, and classical (Greek, Latin, and Latin-French) on the other, state what classes

of words, as to their meaning, belong to each of these two respectively, and give illustrations.

II. Define strictly an Impersonal Verb. Give instances of *true* Impersonal Verbs in English, where the pronoun "it" is not used.

III. Define and distinguish between Irregularity and Defectiveness in words or forms, and illustrate both by examples.

IV. Give the history of the following words:

could	chemist
king	obliterate
Tartar	style
jungle	aesthetics.

V. Classify the letters of the English Alphabet according to their powers, and compare it as to fulness, force, and utility with any one other alphabet that you know.

VI. What is your impression of the style of Milton's poetry, the character of his imagery, and the mode in which he works out the story?

VII. Milton says in his Preface to his own edition (1669) of the Paradise Lost:—

"The measure is English Heroick verse without Rime, as that of Homer in Greek and Virgil in Latin; Rime being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of Poem or good verse, in longer Works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame meeter."

Defend, or otherwise, the opinion he advances. Give an account of the leading English measures with examples.

VIII. Sketch in brief but graphic language the argument and action of the 6th Book of the Paradise Lost.

IX. What poets, especially Gray and Pope, have imitated or changed the following lines, and give the passages:

1. "And *justify* the ways of God to men,"
2. "And *the torturing hour* calls us to penance."
3. "*Dark with excessive light* Thy skirts appear."
4. "*Twilight grey*
Had in her sober livery all things clad."

X. Contrast Milton and Gray, the days in which they lived, and the character of their poetry.

XI. Write an Analysis of, and Criticism on Gray's "Ode to Adversity."

TUESDAY, *April 5th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

LATIN.

Examiner,—G. SMITH, Esq., M.A.

I. Translate:—

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravidâ-sagittis,
Fusce, pharetrâ;
Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.
Namque me sylvâ lupus in Sabinâ,
Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
Terminum curis vagor expeditus,
Fugit inermem;
Quale portentum neque militaris
Daunia in latis alit esculetis,

Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum
Arida nutrix.
Pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
Arbor æstivâ recreatur aurâ;
Quod latus mundi nebulæ, malusque
Jupiter urget:
Pone sub curru nimiùm propinqui
Solis, in terrâ domibus negatâ.
Dulcè ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulcè loquentem.

II. Explain the cases *vitæ* and *sceleris*? Give other instances of the same construction from Horace and Virgil. or from the Greek; give an instance of the prose construction in Horace.

III. Give at length the metre of the first verse, and quote any well-known instances of the same metre in English poetry.

IV. Explain all the historical and geographical allusions.

V. Parse fully

Daunia.
Quod latus.

VI. Write a brief criticism on the Ode, and quote other passages from Horace in which similar sentiments are expressed.

VII. Quote any passages from the Odes of Horace, in which he alludes to incidents in his own life.

VIII. Translate:—

Dive, quem proles Niobæa magnæ
Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor
Sensit, et Trojæ propè victor altæ
Phthius Achilles:

Cæteris major, tibi miles impar,
Filius quamvis Thetidos marinæ
Dardanas turres quateret tremendâ
Cuspide pugnax.
Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro,
Procidit latè, posuitque collum in
Pulvere Teucro.
Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ
Sacra mentito, malè feriatos
Troas et lætam Priami choreis
Falleret aulam:
Sed palàm captis gravis, heu nefas, heu!
Nescios fari pueros Achivis
Ureret flammis, etiam latentes
Matris in alvo;
Ni, tuis victus Venerisque gratæ
Vocibus, Divûm pater annuisset
Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos
Alite muros.
Doctor argutæ fidicen Thaliæ,
Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
Dauniæ defende decus Camœnæ
Lævis Agyieu.

IX. Annotate briefly any difficult or unusual grammatical construction in these lines.

TUESDAY, *April 5th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

LATIN.

Examiner,—E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.

1.—

Namque absentiâ legati remoto metu, Britanni agitare inter se mala servitutis, conferre injurias, et interpretando

accendere: nihil profici patientiâ, nisi ut graviora, tamquam ex facili tolerantibus, imperentur: singulos sibi olim reges fuisse, nunc binos imponi: e quibus legatus in sanguinem, procurator in bona sæviret. Æque discordiam præpositorum, æque concordiam, subjectis exitiosam: alterius manus centuriones alterius, vim et contumelias miscere. Nihil jam cupiditati nihil libidini exceptum: in prœlio fortiorem esse, qui spoliet: nunc ab ignavis plerumque et imbellibus eripi domos, abstrahi liberos, injungi delectus, tamquam mori tantum pro patriâ nescientibus: quantum enim transîsse militum, si sese Britanni numerent? sic Germanias excussisse jugum: et flumine, non Oceano, defendi: sibi patriam, conjuges, parentes; illis avaritiam et luxuriam, causas belli esse. Recessuros, ut D. Julius recessisset, modo virtutes majorum suorum æmularentur. Neve prœlii unius aut alterius eventu pavescerent: plus impetûs, majorem constantiam, penes miseros esse. Jam Britannorum etiam deos misereri, qui Romanum ducem absentem, qui relegatum in aliâ insulâ exercitum, detinerent: jam ipsos, quod difficillimum fuerit, deliberare: porro in ejusmodi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi, quam audere.

Translate the above into English:—

2. What is the difference between *bini* and *duo?* Explain the meaning of *legatus, procurator, centurio* and *veteranorum colonia;* and give the etymology of *salarium* and *seditio.*

3. Explain *indaginis modo; eminus certabatur; precario præfuit;* and distinguish between *agmen, exercitus* and *acies; anima, animus* and *mens; indies* and *quotidie.*

4. What are the general principles of the employment of the subjunctive with *qui?* Give examples.

5. Suscipere tam inimicitias, seu patris seu propinqui, quam amicitias, necesse est: nec implacabiles durant: luitur

enim etiam homicidium certo armentorum ac pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem universa domus: utiliter in publicum; quia periculosiores sunt inimicitiæ juxta libertatem. Convictibus et hospitiis non alia gens effusius indulget. Quemcumque mortalium arcere tecto, nefas habetur: pro fortunâ quisque apparatis epulis excipit. Cum defecêre, qui modo hospes fuerat, monstrator hospitii et comes, proximam domum non invitati adeunt: nec interest: pari humanitate accipiuntur. Notum ignotumque, quantum ad jus hospitii, nemo discernit. Abeunti, si quid poposcerit, concedere moris; et poscendi invicem eadem facilitas. Gaudent muneribus: sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur.

Translate the above into English.

6. Translate the following into Latin:—

Aristotle tells us that a statue lies hid in a block of marble; and that the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter and removes the rubbish. The figure is in the stone, the sculptor only finds it. What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. The philosopher, the saint, or the hero; the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebian, which a proper education might have disinterred and have brought to light. I am therefore much delighted with reading the accounts of savage nations, and with contemplating those virtues which are wild and uncultivated; to see courage exerting itself in fierceness, resolution in obstinacy, wisdom in cunning, patience in despair.

Addison.

TUESDAY, *April 5th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

BENGALI.

Examiner,—BABOO RAM CHUNDER MITTER.

PROBODH CHUNDRIKA.

হে পুত্র এক চেতনরূপী পরমেশ্বর এ জগতের উৎপত্তির কারণ ঈশ্বরকার্য্য ভূতভৌতিক প্রপঞ্চমাত্র অচেতন। কারণ ঘট পটকারকাদির চেতনাকার্য্য ঘট পটাদির অচেতনতা ইহা সকল লোকের প্রত্যক্ষানুভবসিদ্ধ আছে। এই দৃষ্টান্তে এ জগতের আদিকর্ত্তা পরমেশ্বর চেতন তিনি এক অনেকেশ্বর কল্পনাতে গৌরব ও প্রমাণাভাব। তৎসৃষ্ট যাবজ্জগৎ অচেতন ও অনেক এই নিশ্চয় চিন্মাত্ররূপী পরমেশ্বর অচেতনমাত্রাত্মক পদার্থ সকলের সৃষ্টি করিয়া চিন্তা করিলেন আমি এক চেতন ব্যতিরেকে কিরূপে মৎসৃষ্ট অচেতন পদার্থ সকল ব্যাপার যোগ্য হইবেক। চেতনাধিষ্ঠান ব্যতিরেকে অচেতন ব্যাপার হয় না যেমন সারথির অধিষ্ঠানাভাবে রথের গমন ব্যাপারাভাব। এইরূপ চিন্তা করিয়া যদ্যপি স্বসৃষ্ট পদার্থমাত্রে সমানভাবে অনুপ্রবিষ্ট হইয়া আছেন তথাপি লোকতঃ চেতনাচেতন বিভাগ বুদ্ধিভাবাভাবকৃত যথা চতুর্ব্বিধ ভূতগ্রাম মধ্যে জরায়ুজ মনুষ্য গবাদি অণ্ডজ পক্ষি সর্পাদি স্বেদজ কৃমিদংশ মসকাদি এই ত্রিবিধ ভূতগ্রাম চেতন উদ্ভিজ্জ তরু গুল্ম লতা শৈলাদি রূপ এক বিধ ভূতগ্রাম অচেতন এবং চেতন জাতীয় মনুষ্য পশু পক্ষ্যাদি মধ্যে যে উত্তমমধ্যমাধম বিভাগ সে বুদ্ধির উত্তমত্ব মধ্যমত্বাধমত্বপ্রযুক্ত।

1. Give the meanings of the following sentences :—

"ঈশ্বর কার্য্য ভূতভৌতিক প্রপঞ্চমাত্র অচেতন" "অনেকেশ্বর কল্পনাতে গৌরব ও প্রমাণাভাব"

2. Explain the purport of the passage commencing from "এই রূপ চিন্তা করিয়া" to the end.

3. Give a few instances where expressions styled রূঢ়, যোগরূঢ়, যৌগিক, তদ্ভব, তৎসম, and দেশ্য occur in the passage quoted.

4. Analyse the following expressions:—

প্রত্যক্ষানুভবসিদ্ধ, চেতনাধিষ্ঠান, অনুপ্রবিষ্ট, প্রমাণাভাব।

5. Point out the সমাস in the words অচেতনমাত্রাত্মক, ভূতভৌতিক, বুদ্ধিভাবাভাব কৃত, ব্যাপারযোগ্য, প্রত্যক্ষ।

6. What are the verbal nouns and nouns of agency of সৃষ্ট, প্রবিষ্ট, প্রযুক্ত, কৃত, and the passive participles preterite (ক্ত প্রত্যয়ান্ত) of অনুভব, উৎপত্তি, বিভাগ, অধিষ্ঠান?

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7. How do Prepositions (উপসর্গ) affect words derived from verbal roots when they precede them? Illustrate your answer by examples wherein words derived from the roots ভূ and স্থা are affected by preposition prefixes.

8. How do the following words vary in meaning?

নয়ন, নীতি, নেতা, নীয়মান, নেতব্য, পরিণয়, প্রণয়, অনুনয় নির্ণয়, উপনয়ন।

9. Give the feminines of কর্ত্তা, ধীবন্, মাতুল, শিল্পকর, গায়ক, নিশাচর, জিষ্ণুর, বহু, গরীয়ান্, সুকেশ and the masculines of প্রেয়সী, কামিনী।

10. What is the difference in meaning between the words কুল কূল, বিষ বিস, লবণ লবন, ইতি ঈতি, নিরাসন নিরশন, শঙ্কর সঙ্কর, সকল শকল, ভিন্ন ভিন্ব, অশক্ত আসক্ত, বসন বসতি, অধ্যয়ন অধ্যাপন, উত্থিত উত্থাপিত, শম সম?

11. Which of the following words are derived from the same roots আচ্ছাদন, উন্নত, অবচ্ছিন্ন, অতীত, বিঘ্ন, বিবাহ, বিহিত, ভোজন, প্রত্যয়, অনূঢ়া, হন্তা, পরিণত, পরিচ্ছেদ, পরিচ্ছন্ন, পরিধান, আঘাত, ভুক্ত?

12. Translate the following passage into English :—

ভরদ্বাজ নামে এক মুনিপুত্র ছিলেন তিনি মনুষ্য লোকেতে যাবৎ শাস্ত্রের প্রচার আছে তাবৎ শাস্ত্র মর্ত্যলোকে পাঠ করিয়া মনে করিলেন আমি মনুষ্য লোকীয় সকল শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিলাম সংপ্রতি পৃথিবীতে এমন কেহ নাই যে আমাকে অধ্যয়ন করায়। অতএব স্বর্গে সূর্য্যের নিকটে গিয়া স্বর্গলোক প্রচারিত সর্বশাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করি। এইরূপ মনোরথারূঢ় হইয়া তপোধন হইতে মধ্যাহ্ন সময়ে দিবাকরের নিকটে গিয়া অনতিদূরে থাকিয়া আদিত্যকে সম্বোধন করিয়া কহিলেন। হে ভাস্কর তুমি সর্বশাস্ত্রাকর আমি তোমার সমীপে দেবলোকীয় সর্বশাস্ত্রাধ্যয়ন করিতে আসিয়াছি আমাকে পাঠ করাও। প্রভাকর কহিলেন আমি এক নিমেষার্দ্ধে দুই হাজার দুই শত দুই যোজন গমন করি এবং আমার তেজ অতি দুঃসহ আমি মধ্যাহ্ন কালাতিরিক্ত ক্ষণমাত্র স্থির নহি তোমার অধ্যয়ন আমার নিকটে কি রূপে হইবে আর তোমারি বা অধ্যয়নের আবশ্যক কি তোমার যে অধ্যেতব্য তাহা অধীত হইয়াছে। ঈশ্বরভিন্নের সর্বশাস্ত্র জ্ঞানবাসনা দুর্বাসনামাত্র সে ফলোপধায়ক হয় না। অতএব এ দুরাগ্রহ ত্যাগ কর স্বস্থানে গমন কর।

TUESDAY, *April 5th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

BENGALI.

Examiner,—Babóo Ram Chunder Mitter.

RAMAYUN.

রথরথী ঘোড়া সাজে, নানা রঙ্গে বাদ্য বাজে,
মুনি সব করে জয় ধ্বনি।
জয় জয় হুলাহুলি, করে সবে কোলাকুলি,
সর্ব লোক কি দুঃখী কি ধর্মী ॥

শিশু নারী জরান্বিত, গন্ধ পুষ্পে সুশোভিত,
আমোদ প্রমোদ সর্ব ঘরে।
স্বর্গপুরী তুল্য বেশ, অযোধ্যার সর্ব দেশ,
নাচে গায় হরিষ অন্তরে॥
সভে ভাবে রঘুপতি, হইবেন মহীপতি,
ঘুচিল সভার আজি ক্লেশ।
না হইবে দুঃখ শোক, আনন্দিত সর্ব লোক,
নিস্তার পাইবে সর্ব দেশ॥
ঘুচিল সভার ভয়, সবাই আনন্দময়,
রাম নামে পাইব নিষ্কৃতি।
রাম বিষ্ণু অবতার, লবেন সভার ভার,
বৈকুণ্ঠেতে করিব বসতি॥

হেন কালে জামদগ্ন্য হাতেতে কুঠার।
রহ রহ বলিয়া ডাকিছে বার বার॥

1. What is the primary meaning of বিষ্ণু? and point out the distinction between the words জ্বর and জরা, বৈকুণ্ঠ and গোলকধাম.

2. To whom does the phrase গন্ধপুষ্পে সুশোভিত refer in the fifth line?

3. রাম বিষ্ণু অবতার, লবেন সভার ভার,
বৈকুণ্ঠেতে করিব বসতি॥

Explain the purport of this verse.

4. Separate the component parts of the following words, pointing out the verbal roots, prefixes, and inflections in each :—

আনন্দিত, অবতার, নিষ্কৃতি, সুশোভিত. নিস্তার।

5. Who was জামদগ্ন্য? and what was the leading characteristic of his life?

6. Mention a few Bengali words which are found only in poetry.

7. Define অনুপ্রাস and যমক, and point them out if they occur in the following passages :—

সকল সপত্নীসনে সুমিত্রা সুন্দরী।
তার রূপে আলো করে অযোধ্যা নগরী ॥

জীর্ণ ধনু ভাঙ্গিয়া সে দেখাইলা গুণ।
আমার ধনুকে রাম দেহ দেখি গুণ ॥

8. এই ফলে জন্মিবেন দেব চক্রপাণি।
চরুর ভিতরে এই ফল দিও তুমি ॥
পুনশ্চ কহেন মুনি তারে মৃদু স্বরে।
কোথা আছে সিন্ধুপুত্র আনি দেহ মোরে ॥
মৃত পুত্র ফেলিয়া দিলেন দশরথে।
পুত্র কোলে করি মুনি লাগিল কাঁদিতে ॥

Is the rhyme in the above lines consistent with the rules of versification? If not, point out the departures.

9. Paraphrase the following lines :—

সুখেতে রজিয়া রাত্রি উদিত অরুণে।
আনন্দে গেলেন রাম পিতৃ সম্ভাষণে ॥
ভক্তি ভাবে পিতার বন্দেন শ্রীচরণ।
রামেরে করিল রাজা শুভাশীর্ব্বচন ॥
সিংহাসনে বসাইল রাজা শ্রীরামেরে।
পিতা পুত্র উভয়ের আনন্দ অন্তরে ॥
রাজা বলিলেন রাম কর অবধান।
যত ধর্ম্ম করিয়াছি কহি তব স্থান ॥

যজ্ঞ করি তুষিলাম যত দেবগণে ।
তুষিলাম পিতৃলোকে শ্রাদ্ধেতে তর্পণে ॥
রাজা হয়ে করিলাম লোকের পালন ।
তোমা হেন পুত্র পাই যজ্ঞের কারণ ॥

10. Translate the following passage into Bengali:—

Mahmud entered the temple, and was struck with the grandeur of the edifice, the lofty roof of which was supported by fifty-six pillars curiously carved and richly ornamented with precious stones. The external light was excluded, but the temple was illuminated by a lamp which hung down in the centre from a golden chain. Facing the entrance was Somnat, an idol five yards high, of which two were buried in the ground. Mahmud instantly ordered the image to be destroyed; when the Bramins of the temple threw themselves before him, and offered an enormous ransom if he would spare their deity. Mahmud hesitated; and his courtiers hastened to offer the advice which they knew would be acceptable; but Mahmud, after a moment's pause, exclaimed that he would rather be remembered as the breaker than the seller of idols, and struck the image with his mace. His example was instantaneously followed, and the image, which was hollow, burst with the blows, and poured forth a quantity of diamonds and other jewels which had been concealed in it, that amply repaid Mahmud for the sacrifice of the ransom. Two pieces of this idol were sent to Mecca and Medina, and two to Ghazni, where one was to be seen at the palace, and one at the public mosque, as late as Ferishta wrote his history.

TUESDAY, *April 5th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ A. M

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

KIRATARJUNIYA.

I. अथ जयाय नु मेरुमहीभृतो
रभसया नु दिगन्तदिदृक्षया।
अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुक्षितं
समुदितं नु विलंघयितु नभः॥
तपनमण्डलदीपितमेकतः
सततनैशतमोहृतमन्यतः।
हसितभिन्नतमिस्रचयं पुरः
शिवमिवानुगतं गजचर्मणा॥
क्षितिनभस्सुरलोकनिवासिभिः
कृतनिकेतमदृष्टपरस्परैः।
प्रथयितुं विभुतामभिनिर्मितं
प्रतिनिधिं जगतामिव शम्भुना॥
भुजगराजसितेन नभःश्रिता
कनकराजिविराजितसानुना।
समुदितं निचयेन तडित्वतीं
लघयता सरदम्बुदसंहतिम्॥
मणिमयूखचयांशुकभासुराः
सुरवधूपरिभुक्तलताग्रहाः।
दधतमुच्चशिलान्तरगोपुराः
पुर इवोदितपुष्पवना भुवः।

अविरतोज्झितवारिविषाङ्कुभिर्
विरहितैरचिरद्युतितेजसा।
उदितपक्षमिवारतनिःस्वनैः
पृथुनितम्बविलम्बिभिरम्बुदैः॥
दधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः
समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः।
विविधकामहिता महिताम्भसः
स्फुटसरोजवना जवना नदीः॥
नवविनिद्रजपाकुसुमत्विषां
द्युतिमतां निकरेण महाश्मनाम्।
विहितसांध्यमयूखमिव क्वचिन्
निचितकाञ्चनभित्तिषु सानुषु॥

a. Translate the above passage into English.

b. Explain the allusions contained in the 2nd and 6th couplets.

II. यमनियमकथीकृतस्थिराङ्गः
परिददृशे विधृतायुधः स तृभिः।
अनुपमशमदीपितागरीयान्
क्षतपदपङ्क्तिरथर्ववेद इव॥
शशधर इव लोचनाभिरामै-
र्गगनविसारिभिरंशुभिः परीतः।
शिखरनिचयमेकसानुसक्था
सकलमिवापि दधन्महीधरस्य॥
सुरसरिति परत्नपोधि गच्छन्
विधृतपिशङ्गजटाकलापः।

हविरिव वितनः शिखासमूहैः
समभिलषन्नुपवेदि जातवेदाः ॥

a. Turn this passage into prose.

b. Give the meaning of the words यमः नियमः ग्रमः ।

c. Why is the moon called ग्रग्रधरः? What other names are given to that luminary for the same reason?

III. जन्मिनोऽस्य स्थितिं विद्वान् लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलाम् ।
भवात्मा स्व वधीन्न्याय्यं न्यायाधाराहि साधवः ॥
विजहीहि रजोत्साहं मा तपः साधु नीनशः ।
उच्छेदं जन्मनः कर्त्तुमेधि शान्तस्त्वयोधन ॥
जीयन्तां दुर्जया देहे रिपवस्त्वच्छमादयः ।
जितेषु ननु लोकोयं तेषु क्षुत्तृष्णया जितः ॥
परवानर्थसंसिद्धौ नीचवृत्तिरपत्रपः ।
अविधेयेन्द्रियः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधेयताम् ॥
त्वत्तया सुखसंवित्तिः स्मरणीयाधुनातनी ।
इति स्वप्नोपमान्मत्वा कामान्मा गास्तदङ्कताम् ॥
अद्वेषा विप्रलब्धारः प्रिया विप्रियकारिणः ।
सुदुस्त्यजास्त्यजन्तोपि कामाः कष्टा हि शत्रवः ॥

a. What is meant by the words, जन्मिनः न्याय्यं न्यायाधाराः परवान् अविधेयेन्द्रियः ।

b. Give the gender, number and case of साधु, also its meaning.

c. Parse fully the following words: वधीत् विद्वान् नीनशः एधि and give their roots.

d. Explain the following sentences: जितेषु ननु लोकोयं तेषु क्षत्तरक्षया जितः। अविधेयेन्द्रियः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधेयतां। मा गात्सदङ्कताम्।

e. Explain the antitheses in the following lines: what is the meaning of the prefix सु?

अदेया विप्रलब्धारः प्रिया विप्रियकारिणः।
सुदुस्त्यजास्तजन्तोपि कामाः कष्टा हि शत्रवः।

TUESDAY, *April 5th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

VIRACHARITA.

I. यतो विमुक्तेरपि मानरक्षणं प्रियं
निसर्गश्च तथाच पश्य मे।
सनाभयो यूयमयं च कर्कटः
शरासनज्याकिणलाञ्छनो भुजः॥

What does प्रियं agree with? Is it an adjective in the positive state? Explain the second line.

II. अज्ञो वा यदि वा विपर्य्ययगतो ज्ञानेऽथ संदेहभृ
दृष्टादृष्टविरोधि कर्म्म कुरुते यस्तस्य गीता गुरुः।
निःसंदेहविपर्य्यये सति पुनर्ज्ञानेऽविकल्पक्रियं
राजा चेत्पुरुषं न शास्ति तदयं प्रायः प्रजाविप्लवः॥

Explain the several functions of the "Guru" and the "Rájá" as set forth in these lines.

III. कुम्भकर्णस्तु सन्नद्धसत्तमः खापथ्यसनादविनयाच्च। विभीषणश्चागामिकात्मगुणसंपन्न इति अनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः। खरदूषणत्रिशिरसस्तु कुलसदृशवृत्तयो राजानमुपतिष्ठन्ते यतस्ते वत्सेनेव धेनुं राजानमर्थान्दुहन्ति। उपजापिताश्च प्रतिजपन्ति प्रकृतयः। तदिदमन्तर्भेदजर्जरं राजकुलमभियुक्तमात्रं रामेण भेद्यते॥

a. Show the *samása* in असत्तमः आगामिकात्मगुणसम्पन्नः कुलसदृशवृत्तयः अन्तर्भेदजर्जरं and give the meaning of the words.

b. Explain fully why the kingdom of Ravana is here called अन्तर्भेदजर्जरं।

c. Give the 3rd person sing. 3rd preterite (टी) and 2nd future (तौ) of दुह।

d. Which are the substantives governed by दुहन्ति? Do you know any other verb (not in the causal form) which governs two substantives or two cases?

e. Why has the verb taken the *proper* form in उपतिष्ठन्ते? Can you mention any other cases in which the same verb takes that form? Does जि ever take the *proper* form?—when?

IV. मुखं यदि किमिन्दुना यदि चलांचले लोचने
किमुत्पलकदम्बकैर्यदि तरङ्गभङ्गी भ्रुवौ।
किमात्मभवधन्वना यदि सुसंयता कुन्तलाः
किमम्बुरुह उम्बरैर्यदि तनूरियं किं श्रिया॥

Explain these lines.

V. वध्यन्तेऽत्वपपुङ्क्वाः प्रतिभयाभोगैः श्रवङ्काधिपै
वंध्यन्ते च वितर्हिका प्रतिदिशं क्षत्तैरदोमूर्दभिः।
क्रियन्ते च बर्हिः प्रपित्सव इमे मध्ये क्रुधान्धाः क्षया
द्विद्यन्ते पुरगोपुराः प्रतिदिशं चिन्नैश्च गण्डोपलैः॥

What are the roots of वध्यन्ते क्रियन्ते भिद्यन्ते?—Give their present indicative, 3rd person singular, dual and plural, and past passive participles.

VI. Give the roots of the following verbs, and their present indicative, 3rd singular dual and plural: आनश आश आस्थत् अगात् जक्षे ससाद जहौ॥

VII. Give the past passive participles of ह्वा खन धृ वा शुध पच शम स्फाय॥

VIII. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit prose or *anustup* verse:—

The scene opens on a field of battle. The Kooroos and the Pandoos, kindred tribes, are about to engage in a deadly war. Arjoon is one of the heroes of the Pandoos; he is standing in a chariot drawn by white horses. Near him is the divine Kreeshna, of whom at present we must only say that he is the mysterious counsellor of the prince. What his offices and nature are, he himself will tell us by and by.

Arjoon is looking with dismay and horror upon a battle, in which there were uncles, tutors, cousins, sons, brothers, and bosom friends on both sides. He thinks there can be no happiness for him hereafter if he should be the murderer of people of his own race. Such a crime is likely to destroy the virtue of the whole family or tribe; hell is threatened both to those who fall and those who survive. The chief sits down in the chariot between the two armies, and casts away his bow and arrows.

WEDNESDAY, *April 6th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—J. GRAVES, Esq., A.B.

1. Write such particulars of Jewish History as may be expressed in short paragraphs corresponding to the following heads, with dates of events.

a. Names of the twelve patriarchs.

b. Mode of government after settlement in Canaan—its duration; why changed?

c. Cause of separation into two kingdoms.

d. End of Israel.

e. End of Judah.

f. Babylonish captivity.

g. Judea became subject to Rome.

In what direction should a traveller proceed, if journeying from Samaria to Damascus and from Samaria to Jerusalem?

2. Give the date and origin of the institution of the Olympic Festival; state its effects, (*a*.) as an instrument of national union; (*b*.) on the diffusion of knowledge, and the cultivation of the arts.—Give the Olympic date of the battle of Marathon.

3. State the means through which Pericles gained an influence over the Athenians, before the Peloponnesian war, and his plan for conducting the war.

What was the Roman, and what the modern name of Epedamnus?

Describe the course taken by the Athenian fleet sent from Athens to Potidæa.

4. Give a brief narrative of the third Sacred or Amphissean war.

5. State the leading grievances of the Plebeians during the earlier period of the Roman commonwealth—explain the nature of the Canuleian Law and of the Licinian Bills.

6. Describe the principal changes in the constitution of Rome, from the expulsion of Tarquin to the perpetual dictatorship of Julius Cæsar. What gave the first great shock to the freedom of the Republic?

7. Name the first British Sovereign of each line after William I, and state the respective circumstances which placed each on the throne.

8. State what you know of not more than two of the following heads of English History.

a. Constitutions of Clarendon.

b. First House of Commons.

c. First Prince of Wales.

d. The Cabal.

e. Treaty of Limerick.

9. Mention any events of the reigns of Elizabeth, Charles II, William III, and Anne, bearing immediately on Indian History.

10. Name the Governors-General of India from 1772 till 1813. Which administration was marked by the most important military achievements, and what were they?

WEDNESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—MAJOR W. S. SHERWILL, F.G.S.,F.R.G.S.

1. Grants of lands, as rewards for Civil and Military services, and named Jaghirs, were made both by Hindu and Mahomedan Kings—Describe the effect upon the King's share of the village so alienated; and the effect upon the rights of the village landholder and permanent tenants, by the alienation of the King's right to these lands.

2. Describe how the minute subdivision of inheritances amongst the Hindus has caused the abject condition of the greater part of them; and how it has acted, so as to cause the decline and stagnation of Hindu civilization?

3. What was the most flourishing period for ancient Hindu literature?

4. Trace the furthest points in India, East and South of the Sutledge, reached by Sultan Mahmud during his twelve invasions of India.

5. Describe the extent of Shahab-u-din Ghori's possessions in India at the time of his death, which event took place in March, 1206 A. D.

6. In what year, and under what circumstances, and under what Mahomedan king, did Hindustan proper first become an independent kingdom?

7. Mention the date of the first eruption of the Moguls into the Mahomedan kingdoms of Asia; and the name of their famous leader. Give a short sketch of these Moguls; their object for invading India about 1223 A. D.; and describe why this eruption was considered the greatest calamity that had fallen on mankind since the Deluge.

8. Under what Mahomedan king was Deogiri, now Dowlutabad in the Deccan, made the capital of Hindustan, instead of Delhi? Describe the fatal consequences to the inhabitants, upon this most harsh and unwise measure being carried out.

9. In whose reign, and at what date, was Tamerlane proclaimed Emperor of India? How long did Tamerlane remain in India after his proclamation? Describe the effects upon the inhabitants of Delhi and Mírat of Tamerlane's visit to these cities in 1398, A. D.

10. When was the important battle of Tálicót fought, and who were the combatants? Describe the geographical position of Tálicót, and the effect the battle had upon the Hindu kingdom of Bijayanagar.

11. In whose reign, and by what circumstances were the remains of the Afghan monarchy in Hindustan completely extinguished?

12. Give the date of the battle of Paniput, and describe its effects upon the Maratta army. At the time of the battle, what were the limits of the Maratta Empire; and what the state of the Maratta army?

THURSDAY, *April 7th.—Morning*, 10 to 1½ P. M.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.

1. Shew that 3 forces acting in one plane and proportional to the numbers 2, 4, 8, cannot keep a particle at rest.

2. Investigate generally the relation of the power to the weight on the *inclined plane*. What is the most effective direction for the power?

3. BCD is a circular plate of uniform thickness and density, weighing 2 lbs. A is its centre. B and C are two points in its circumference such that $\angle BAC = 120°$. Its radius = 1 foot. If two weights of 1 lb. each are attached severally at B and C, find the point about which the system will balance in all positions.

4. State the *2nd law of motion*, and the evidence on which it rests.

5. In what manner are "*velocity*" and "*momentum*," "*accelerating force*" and "*moving force*" numerically estimated?

6. A body falls down a smooth inclined plane in five seconds from rest, the length of the plane being 200 feet. What is its inclination to the horizon?

7. When a body of uniform density floats on a fluid, the part immersed is to the whole body as the specific gravity of the body is to the specific gravity of the fluid.

8. Explain the construction and action of the common pump.

9. A man, 6 feet high standing before a vertical plane-mirror just sees his whole length in it, his eye being 4 inches below the top of his head. What must be the length of the mirror, and at what height must it be raised from the ground?

10. A stick partly immersed in water obliquely appears bent at the surface of the water. Explain clearly the cause of this, using a figure.

11. Account for the alternations of the seasons. Why is the summer longer than the winter in the northern hemisphere? Supposing the poles of the Ecliptic and Equinoctial to coincide, explain the effect which would be produced upon the days and nights.

THURSDAY, *April 7th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner,—J. BURGESS, ESQ.

1. Divide correctly 0.3 by 9.09; and find the sum of the series $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} +$ &c.

2. If $4\frac{2}{3}$ skillings at Amsterdam be worth 3 francs at Paris, and 5 francs be equal in value to 2 Rupees, how many skillings may be had for Rs. 572?

3. One leg of a right-angled triangle measures 12 feet, and the excess of twice the hypotenuse above the other leg is 21 feet; find the other leg and the hypotenuse.

Interpret the meaning of the two values of x.

4. Investigate an expression for the *total* number of combinations of n things, taken one at a time, two at a time, &c.

Find the number of permutations which may be made of the letters in the word "*examination*."

5. In either (but only in *one*) of the following expressions find the equation between x and y:—

(1) $px^2 + qy^2 \propto rx^2 + qy + q$, If when $x = 1, y = 0$

(2) $x + 17 \quad \propto \sqrt{y^2 + 16y}$, If when $x = 5, y = 2$

6. From the equation $(x^2 - y^2)^n = x + y$, shew that

$$\frac{\log(x + y)}{\log(x - y)} = \frac{n}{1 - n}.$$

7. If from a point without a circle, two right lines be drawn, one cutting the circle, the other meeting it, and if the rectangle under the secant and its external segment be equal to the square of the line which meets the circle, the line which meets the circle is a tangent.

8. A line bisecting the vertical angle of a triangle divides the opposite side into segments, which are proportional to the sides.

9. If three straight lines meet in a point, and a line be at right angles to all three at that point, these three lines shall be in one and the same plane.

10. Two points are taken in the adjacent faces of a solid, and joined by a line passing round the edge; prove that this line is the shortest when its parts make equal angles with the edge at which the faces meet.

11. Draw a tangent to a parabola from a point in the curve.

12. In the hyperbola, the perpendiculars from the foci to a tangent, meet in the circumference of a circle whose diameter is the axis major.

13. Prove that the sides of a triangle are as the sines of the opposite angles, and explain what is meant by the *ambiguous* case in trigonometry.

14. Given the sides b and c, and the angle A, of the triangle ABC,—derive a formula for the angles B and C, and adapt it to logarithmic computation.

FRIDAY, *April 8th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—DR. CROZIER.

1. Describe the figure of the Earth, its dimensions and the distribution of the land and water.

2. Give a general description of the crust of the earth, particularly its arrangement in strata.

3. What is the composition and properties of the atmosphere?

4. Describe the phenomena of rain; the origin, course, and termination of rivers.

5. Enumerate the principal elements, with their symbols, which constitute the globe.

6. How do these elements combine to form the numerous substances found constituting the earth? Give, with their symbols and equivalents, the elements of water and rock salt.

7. What is the nature of salts generally? Give the elements, symbols and equivalents of a sulphate, nitrate and carbonate.

8. What is combustion and its result?

FRIDAY, *April 8th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—DR. CROZIER.

1. State the characteristic differences between organic and inorganic matter, and between vegetables and animals.

2. What elements enter into the composition of animal bodies, and what is the mode of their combination?

3. As these elements are constantly changing, how are animal bodies supplied with new elements?

4. Give a general description of the organs of nutrition.

5. Each animal having only a limited existence, how do the same species continue?

6. Give a general description of the organs peculiar to animals, especially the central parts of the nerves, and give the proofs that the brain is the organ of intelligence.

SATURDAY, *April 9th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—R. L. MARTIN, ESQ., M. A.

1. Shew that there are certain articles of Belief which arise, as primary principles, with an immediate feeling of conviction, in our moral constitution.

2. Enumerate the most important of our desires. State briefly the effects of each.

3. How do you prove that the appetites are not selfish?

4. Distinguish accurately between Emulation and Envy.

5. How does self-love differ from selfishness; what is the tendency of a true and rational self-love?

6. For what reason do we value disinterested conduct in the exercise of the affections?

7. How may injurious moral habits be best corrected?

8. Prove the existence of Conscience as a distinct principle of the mind.

9. Trace the analogy which exists between Conscience and Reason.

10. Sketch briefly the moral systems of Hobbes and Adam Smith, stating and controverting the chief arguments which they use in defence of their theories.

11. What effect ought a consideration of the moral relation which exists between man and the Deity to have upon our moral feelings?

SATURDAY, *April 9th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—R. L. MARTIN, ESQ., M. A.

1. Define Logic, explaining in what sense it is to be looked upon as an Art, and in what sense as a Science?

2. Answer, *at most*, four of the following seven objections to the study of Logic:

a. Logic is a barren subject, for though studied for many centuries, it has made very little progress.

b. Logic is useless, for men may reason very well who know nothing of it.

c. Logic is unserviceable in the discovery of Truth.

d. The syllogistic mode of reasoning (which is advocated by Logicians) is not so good as the ordinary mode.

e. Logic leaves untouched the greatest difficulty it has to contend with, and that which is the source of the chief errors in reasoning, viz. the ambiguity of terms.

f. The science is useless in practice, for even Aristotle argues in his Treatise on Politics like a rational creature.

g. The writers on Logic do not even fulfil their professions.

3. Distinguish accurately between Abstraction and Generalization, stating which of the two is the more general, and by what means the latter may be indefinitely extended?

4. Upon what does the distribution or non-distribution of the subject and predicate depend? State and prove the two practical rules which are to be observed respecting distribution?

5. What is the greatest and what the least number of universal terms that can occur in the premises of a syllogism? Prove *clearly* that, if one of the premises be particular, the conclusion must be particular?

6. In what does Fallacy consist, and in what does it differ from Sophistry?

7. How are Fallacies concealed? To what does Whateley compare the difficulty of detecting and exposing a Fallacy?

8. To what Fallacies would you refer the following:

a. Overrating the probability of the conclusion where each premise of an argument is only probable.

b. The Thaumatrope Fallacy.

c. That arising from the twofold origin of the English language (give an instance of this Fallacy)?

d. Hume's Fallacy regarding the truth of the Christian miracles?

e. The decision of Cyrus respecting the two boys and their coats?

9. All arguments from induction may be reduced to syllogisms by the introduction of a common major Premise? What is this premise? What is the ordinary rule for fair argument which is not observed in Induction?

10. What are the different kinds of Association? by means of which of them is an artificial memory formed?

11. Analyse the mental process of which reason consists.

12. Give a brief sketch of Brown's system.

13. By what processes do we proceed from the first articles of Belief to the further investigation of Truth?

14. What are the peculiar conditions connected with the suspension of reason? In what respects do lunatics differ from idiots?

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Pass Examination.

MONDAY, *March 7th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner,—W. THEOBALD, ESQ.

1. What is Jurisprudence; and wherein does it differ from mere Ethical Science?

2. In what does the authority of Law consist?

3. Explain what is meant by the term the "Law of Nature and Nations," and state how that Law is ascertained; what it is, or of what composed? What is meant by "immutable Law?" In what class of writers is this term ("immutable Law") found? Give some rule or principle derived from the (so-called) Law of Nature and Nations, and one from the (so-called) "immutable Law," as specimens for illustration.

4. Of how many different parts did the Roman Law as reformed by Justinian consist? What were they, what was the order of their appearance, and describe each?

5. What are the rules furnished by Jurisprudence for a more or less strict, more or less liberal, more or less extended interpretation or application of rules of the Law? and illustrate them by cases or decisions.

6. What is meant by the policy of a (or the) Law; and by being contrary to the policy of a (or the) Law; (*e. g.*; in such phrases as "the policy of the Bankrupt Laws;" "contrary to the policy of the Bankrupt Laws?")? and illustrate your explanation by some case or decision which turned on the consideration of the policy of Law.

7. On what principles or grounds of reasoning, are precedent decisions of Courts accepted generally as of authority in like cases, so as to furnish a rule for the decision of such like cases, in a subsequent Court, whether it approves them or not;

8. What were the rules (1) of the Roman Law, and (2) what are the rules of English Law, for determining (1) whether a custom exists, and (2) the validity of a custom; or, in other words, for determining whether any alleged custom shall be recognised by a Court of Justice as such, and be adopted into customary Law? Give some examples of customs of different kinds, and shew as to one or more, that they combine all the requisites of custom.

9. Describe or put in a tabular form (whichever you please) the different genera and species of "things," either according to the division of Blackstone or any other English Commentator, or according to the Roman jurists.

10. What is a corporation, and wherein does it differ from a firm or common co-partnership or association?

11. What is meant by the Lex Loci? And what is the Lex Loci of Calcutta? What is meant by the Lex Loci rei sitæ? And what are the Leges Loci rei sitæ of Calcutta and the Mofussil respectively? What is meant by the Lex Fori? And what by the Lex Domicilii? And show by cases how the distinctions may become important?

12. What is the Institution of property, and in what does the right of property essentially consist?

13. What is the Institution of marriage, and in what does marriage essentially consist?

MONDAY, *March 7th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS, &c.

Examiner,—W. THEOBALD, ESQ.

1. What is allegiance? On what does it depend? Is it affected by place of birth, (*e. g.* by the being born in a foreign country)? Can a subject change his allegiance, so as to be absolved from its obligations? Suppose a British subject domiciled in a Foreign State, and war to be declared between that State and the Queen of England, would it be an offence for him to engage in the war against the Queen; and what would be the character of the offence?

2. Who are aliens? And in what way or ways may an alien obtain all or any of the rights of a British subject?

3. What is the effect of the marriage of a daughter on the paternal authority over her, and on her relations to her father's family?

4. What by English Law is the effect of marriage on the woman as respects her ante-nuptial property (supposing no settlement of it to be made on marriage); and as respects her power of acquiring and alienating property after marriage? In your answer distinguish between the Common Law and Chancery Law (Equity), and between personal and real property. Answer this question also by Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.

5. At what age does minority cease by (1) English (2) Hindoo (3) Mahomedan (4) Regulation Law? And what are the disabilities and immunities of minors by English Law, as respects their contracts and the acquisition and alienation of property?

6. What is essential to constitute legitimacy of birth?

7. What was the rule of the Roman Law, and what is the rule of the English Law, respecting the paternity of a child born of a married woman? And what are the exceptions to the rule?

8. In case of a hostile separation of husband and wife; which parent is entitled to the custody of the children having regard in your answer to the different ages and sexes of the children)? And what conditions are usually reserved in favor of the parent from whom the custody is taken?

9. By Hindoo Law, who may adopt a son, who may be adopted; in what way may an adoption be made or authorized; what is the effect of the adoption on the relation of the adopted son to his own father and father's family, and as respects birth-rights, whether of inheritance or of any other kind; and what are the rights which he acquires through the adoption; and what effect has the subsequent birth of a son to the adopting father on the rights of the adopted son as respects inheritance?

10. How many kinds of divorce are there by English Law, and what is the effect of each on the marriage tie and marriage relation?

11. By Roman Law, was the validity of a marriage affected by the same grounds of fraud and deceit in the contract as would affect the validity of any other kind of contract; and, if not, on what grounds of fraud, or deceit, or mistake in the contract, could a marriage be set aside?

12. What is the distinction between a marriage which is void and voidable: and on what grounds may a marriage be impeached as void (or to use a common expression void *ab initio*)?

13. What is consanguinity? what are lines of consanguinity, ascending and descending? what are collateral lines?

How are degrees of consanguinity reckoned by (1) the Roman (2) the common law, and which of the modes of reckoning has been adopted by the common law of England?

14. What is liberty (according to law;) and to what cases of imprisonment can the writ of *habeas corpus* apply, and to what not?

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, &c.

Examiner,—A. G. MACPHERSON, Esq.

1. In what manner and to what extent is a man entitled to enjoy his own property? Give two examples by way of illustration.

2. In the case of a stream flowing in its natural course over the surface of land belonging to different proprietors, in what manner are the several proprietors entitled to use the water? Can any proprietor *above* diminish the quantity or injure the quality of the water? Or may any proprietor *below* throw back the water upon the land of those above? State your reasons.

3. Define a Nuisance at Law, and give an example of a Nuisance such as a Court of Law will interfere to abate or put a stop to.

4. If a man without right eject another from land, and afterwards build upon it, to whom does the building belong? And if A having gold dust of inferior quality chooses without B's consent to mix it up with an equal quantity of gold dust of superior quality belonging to B, to which of the two does the mixture belong? Give your reasons in each case.

5. Has A any right to build a house on his own ground, but so that the eaves overhang B's land? or has A a right to allow the boughs of a tree upon his land to grow so as to overhang B's land? Give your reasons.

6. Define generally what is a fixture according to English Law. Explain the consequences of a thing being affixed to the freehold. Give two illustrations of fixtures of different kinds.

7. State shortly the English Law as to perpetuities. Is there any and what difference in the law as it relates to reality and as it relates to personality?

8. Define an Estate Tail, and give an instance of it. Can there be an Estate Tail in personality? Give your reasons.

9. Is a gift to a man "until he shall become bankrupt" a valid gift? State your reasons.

10. Can a person in any case transfer to another a right which he does not himself possess? If not, why not? If he can, give one or two instances.

11. What is the difference between *absolute* property and *special* property? Give two examples of special property.

12. Define a Will. State what forms are requisite to the due making of a valid Will by English Law, and what by Hindoo Law?

13. A Hindoo in Bengal dies intestate. Give the order in which the various classes of relations will succeed, to the fifth degree.

14. A Hindoo in Bengal dies, leaving a daughter his heiress and representative. What Estate does the daughter take in her deceased father's Estate? And upon her death, to whom does the property go?

15. Describe the *Ryottee* tenure, the *Moocurreree* tenure, and the *Zemindaree* tenure, and point out the distinctions between them. Can the proprietors of these tenures respectively alienate them without the consent of, or reference to, the superior landlord?

16. Is a power of sale in a mortgage deed valid according to Mofussil Law, that is to say, if a mortgage deed gives the mortgagee a power of sale over the estate, in case default shall be made on a certain day named, and if the mortgagee, after default has been made, sells under the power, can the purchaser by suit in the Mofussil Courts enforce his right as purchaser to possession of the land as against the mortgager? State your reasons, and say what the English Law on this point is.

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner,—A. G. MACPHERSON, ESQ.

1. There is a maxim to the effect that the form of agreement and the contract of parties overrule the law. To what extent is this true? Give an instance or two.

2. Can a contract be illegal and void as to part, but not necessarily so as to the whole? Give an instance.

3. If A agree to give B money for doing an illegal act, can B if he do the act, recover the money by bringing an action for it? And if the money had once been paid by A, can A recover it back? Give your reasons in each case, and state what is the test to be applied in determining the question.

4. Define a *consideration* (in English law),—such as is necessary to give effect to a contract. Give illustrations.

This question is not intended to apply to contracts under seal.

5. An agreement recited, that A had in his lifetime expressed a wish that B his widow should have a certain house belonging to him, and that A's representatives were desirous to carry out his wishes and the agreement went on to say that they, the representatives, did thereby agree to convey the house in question to B, who did thereby agree to pay them an annual rent of £5 for it. In this case there is a good and sufficient consideration. What in particular is the consideration? Give your reasons for saying so.

6. A contract cannot ordinarily be enforced against an infant, or against a married woman (according to English law). In these cases, is the contract void or voidable only? And what is the effect of confirmation by the infant on attaining majority, and by the married woman after the death of her husband?

7. What (in English law) is the foundation of the husband's liability for necessaries supplied to his wife? What is the extent of his liability?

8. What are the general rules as to the liability of principals and agents as regards contracts entered into by Agents?

9. If a principal, undisclosed at the time of contract made, subsequently interferes and sues upon the contract, is he bound by a set-off against the agent, pleaded by the defendant,—the set-off having been credited and acquired by the defendant against the agent before the principal had interfered or was disclosed? Give your reasons.

10. If a certain duty is entrusted by a principal to an agent, can the latter delegate his authority, and employ another agent to perform the duty? Give an example and your reasons.

11. What is the doctrine of *Caveat Emptor* according to English Law? and state generally where it applies.

12. When an agreement is for a specific chattel *in its then state*, is there any implied warranty of its fitness or merchantable quality? And if a person is employed to *make* a specific chattel, is there any contract on his part that it shall be fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used? Give your reasons.

13 When a contract is required by Law to be in writing. Can it be varied by any subsequent verbal agreement between the parties? Why is this so?

14. What are the periods of limitations to actions on contracts, according to English Law? and what, according to Mofussil Law?

15. Define *Partnership*: and state generally what it is that makes men partners as regards the world at large.

16 What is a *Mortgage?* State the various kinds of mortgage of land in common use in the Mofussil.

WEDNESDAY, *March 9th.*—*Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

PROCEDURE AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Examiner,—A. G. MACPHERSON, Esq.

1. What is the difference between *mesne* and *final* process in an action in the English Courts?

2. When there are several co-defendants in an action *on contract* (in an English Court), and the plaintiff's case fails as to one of them,—what effect has this upon his case as regards the other defendants? And what is the effect in the like case in an action *on tort?* Give your reasons.

3. State the principles upon which the plaint, answer, reply, rejoinder and other pleadings in a case in the Mofussil Courts ought to be framed.

4. What is an "Act IV" case? State the object and mode of proceeding in such a suit, and the effect of a final order made in it.

5. In the case of a *Kut-kubala*, or mortgage by conditional sale, what steps must be taken by a mortgagee who wishes to foreclose the mortgage, and to obtain possession of the land mortgaged to him?

6. What is the difference between primary and secondary evidence?—and in what cases is secondary evidence admissable?

7. Are there any *degrees* in secondary evidence? Give an example.

8. In what cases, and to what extent, are the proceedings in a former suit binding upon, or evidence against, the parties to a subsequent suit? Give your reasons.

9. Where there are several subscribing witnesses to a deed, is it necessary to call them all, if they are at hand, in order to prove the deed? Give an instance and your reasons.

10. State generally in what cases *hearsay* evidence is admissable.

11. A statement made by a third person is evidence against the plaintiff or defendant if the latter were present when the statement was made. Why is this? and give an example.

12. If a man give a receipt (not under seal) in writing acknowledging that he has received a certain sum of money, what is the effect of such receipt? And can the person who gave it afterwards deny that he has in fact received the money? Why is this so?

13. In considering the question of the validity of a document, what effect or weight has the fact of its being registered?

14. State generally the difference between *Common Law* and *Equity* in English Law, and in what classes of cases do you sue in Equity,—in what classes of cases do you sue at Common Law?

WEDNESDAY, *March 9th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner,—W. THEOBALD, ESQ.

1. What is a Crime, and what essentially distinguishes crime from other kinds of wrong?

2. By English Law, up to what age does infancy *absolutely* exempt from criminal responsibility; at what age does infancy cease to be a ground of exemption at all; and what is the rule as to criminal responsibility, or on what does it depend, in the intermediate ages?

3. Having regard to the varying character of insanity; and supposing a case in which the extent of the insanity is doubtful; and consequently it becomes doubtful whether

the accused is criminally responsible; what is the test, or question, on which the criminal responsibility depends, according to recent decisions of English Law, and give some account of any case in which the question has arisen and a rule been laid down.

4. By English Law, is a man liable to be tried for a crime and convicted while he is in a state of madness? and give the reason of the Law, and what is the legal proceeding against him.

5. What degree or kind of force or compulsion *(vis major)* will constitute an excuse by English Law for the commission of a crime; is it available as an excuse for all kinds of crime? and explain the reasons of the Law.

6. How are homicides classified; give examples of the different kinds, and describe the different responsibilities in the way of punishment attached to them?

7. By English Law, what general name is used to distinguish inferior offences from felonies, and what peculiar consequences besides the personal punishment of the offender attach to a felony?

8. Suppose a man, while intending to do only what is lawful, (*e. g.* to shoot a bird) were to kill a man: and suppose a contrary case,—that while intending to shoot a man, he missed and did him no harm. Analyze and discuss the two cases, say whether the absence of criminal intention in the first case is an absolute excuse, or an excuse at all, or on what his criminal responsibility depends. And say whether the failure of the intention in the second case is an excuse, or on what the criminal responsibility by Law depends?

9. What is the principle of English Law, on which a man once acquitted of an offence is entitled to plead that

acquittal in bar of a second trial. And show by inference from the principle, or by reference to actual cases, to what cases, of first trials and acquittals, the rule does not extend?

10. Mention any principles or maxims of the Mahomedan Law or religion respecting witnesses or offenders, which are contrary to English ideas of justice, and state by what procedure or regulations those principles are counteracted in cases governed by Mahomedan Law in the East India Company's system?

11. What is necessary to constitute the offence of highway robbery (Sarika-i-Kobra) by Mahomedan Law.

12. What is the offence of Larceny by English Law, and describe the different kinds or modes of taking or obtaining, which constitute the offence?

13. What is the difference between the Law of England and the East India Company's law, as to the right of private persons to prosecute for perjury committed in Civil Suits to their injury?

B. L. HONOR EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, *March 28th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

HINDU LAW.

Examiner,—A. G. MACPHERSON, ESQ., M. A.

1. State accurately the nature of the estate taken by a childless Hindu widow who succeeds to her deceased husband's property? To what extent, and in what manner, can she use and deal with it? Are alienations of it made by her valid, and if so under what circumstances, and to what extent? On her death who succeeds to the property? Can

her rights become forfeited during her life, and if so when? and in such case on whom does the estate devolve?

2. Three sisters A, B, and C, succeed jointly to their father's estate. C has three sons, and dies before A, or B. A dies childless, leaving B surviving, who has one son. To whom does C's share go on her (C's) death? To whom does A's share go upon her (A's) death? And to whom will that share go upon B's death? Give your reasons.

3. Define *Stredhun*, and say of what descriptions it may be. Are there any peculiarities attached to the enjoyment of it? And who succeeds to it on the death of the woman to whom it belongs?

4. A Hindu in Bengal dies, leaving four sons (who succeed jointly to his estate) and a widow. Can any one of the sons insist upon a partition being made of the joint estate? Can the widow insist upon it? On partition into how many shares is the property divisible, and who takes the shares respectively? Supposing there are unmarried daughters who are entitled to maintainance out of the joint estate, is any and what provision made for them on the partition?

5. What is the effect of marriage upon the rights of the woman, as affecting her power of entering into contracts and the like? Can a marriage be dissolved during the lives of the parties, and how and for what reasons?—and what is the effect of such dissolution?

6. According to the Bengal doctrine, up to what age does minority last? What is the effect of minority on the rights of the minor, as to his power to make contracts and the like? Who is the person entitled to the charge or guardianship of a minor and his property, and what rights has such guardian on the person and property of the minor?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

7. State generally the rules of distribution of the estate of a deceased Mahomedan.

8. A Mahomedan dies leaving three sons, three daughters, the son of a deceased son, a widow, and his mother, how is his property divisible on his death?

9. A man dies leaving three widows, six sons, and six daughters. How will his property be distributed amongst them?

10. Define *Shoofaa*, or the right of pre-emption. Who may claim the right, and what forms have to be gone through in the exercise of it?

11. To what extent can a man dispose of his property by will? What forms or solemnities are required to constitute a valid will?

12. What is the position of a married woman as regards her rights, such as her power to contract and the like?

13 Under what circumstances can a Mahomedan divorce his wife, and in what manner must he do it, to make the divorce valid? If he has once divorced her, can he ever marry her again? If so, under what circumstances?

14. Up to what age does minority last according to Mahomedan law? What are its effects on the minor's position and rights? Who are the guardians of the minor, and what are the rights of the guardian with reference to the person and property of the minor?

MONDAY, *March 28th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

GENERAL LAW AS ADMINISTERED IN THE COURTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Examiner,—W. THEOBALD, ESQ.

1. By the Regulations the Courts are directed to decide according to Equity and good Conscience in cases not provided for by the Regulations, and for the decision of which Hindoo and Mahometan Law afford no rule. State a number of cases of that description, and the principles by which the Courts are guided in deciding them?

2. A, a Mahometan, purchases of B, a Mahometan, a thousand maunds of grain: the contract is perfect and binding: but before delivery the grain is destroyed by a fire, which is accidental, and for which no one is to blame, who bears the loss of the grain?

a. Suppose the same transaction with the same result between two persons who are British born, who bears the loss of the grain?

b. Suppose it to be between Eurasians, who bears the loss?

c. Suppose it to be between Hindoos, who bears the loss?—and, in such case, what is the principle of the decision or the reasoning on which it turns?

3. What is possession, and what is adverse possession: give examples of the different species under these names, or show what circumstances may constitute possession and adverse possession?

4. What is meant by "limitation of action" (in point of time); how many different periods of limitation are there;

to what do they respectively apply; and what extinguishment of right do they effectuate, as respects the diversity of their application?—and on what law do they rest; *e.g.* on the Regulations, on Hindoo Law, on Mahometan Law, or on what, and give particulars of the Law on which you say they rest?

5. What is the doctrine of *Lis Pendens*, and give examples of its application?

6. When (*i. e.*, for what causes or under what circumstances) may defendants be required to give security on the application of plaintiffs, and security to what purpose or end: state the causes in a distinct and categorical manner, numbering them 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., &c ?

7. What are the rules respecting the registration of deeds?—what are the advantages attended to registration and the consequences which may ensue from non-registration, and to what kinds of deeds and transactions do those advantages and consequences attach?

8. State, in analytical order, the substance of the provisions of the Act (19 of 1841) for the protection of moveable and immoveable property against wrongful possession in cases of succession The analysis will give a division into what subjects: and then state the substance of the provisions.

9. State in a similar manner the substance of the provisions of the Act (20 of 1841) for facilitating the collection of debts or successions, and for the security of parties paying debts, to the representatives of deceased persons

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Examination.

DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Examiner,—S. B. PARTRIDGE, Esq., M. D.

1. Enumerate and describe, in the order in which they would be met with in dissection, the parts contained between a line from the chin to the sternum anteriorly, the anterior border of the trapezius posteriorly, the clavicle below, and the base of the jaw with a line from the angle of the jaw to the tip of the mastoid process above, proceeding from the integument to the median line.

2. Describe the parts contained within the orbit, with their relations to each other (the description not to include that of the internal structure of the globe of the eye).

3. Give the course and relations of the aorta from its commencement to the termination of its thoracic portion.

4. Describe the structures involved in femoral hernia.

5. Describe the formation and relations of the brachial plexus of nerves, with the branches to which it gives origin, tracing the latter as far as the elbow joint.

6. Describe the structure, position and relations of the velum interpositum.

7. Describe the popliteal space and its contents.

8. Enumerate the principal differences between the male and female pelvis.

9. Describe the position and connections of the kidneys.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—T. THOMSON, Esq., M. D.

1. Describe the ovule, and its various inflections.

2. Enumerate and define the different kinds of Œstivation.

3. Explain the following terms relating to the duration of plants:

Annual.
Biennial.
Perennial.
Monocarpic.

4. What is the difference between a definite and an indefinite inflorescence?

5. Give the characters of the natural family compositæ.

6. What are the distinguishing characters of the family of mosses? Describe the reproductive process in these plants.

7. In the specimens of plants upon the table, describe the characters of the leaves inflorescence, and the different part of the flower in succession, beginning from the outermost verticil, and mention the great class to which each belongs.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—W. C. B. EATWELL, Esq., M. D.

1. What do you understand by the physiological action of a medicine,—what by its therapeutic action?

2. Explain how a diuretic taken into the stomach, is enabled to affect the kidneys; an expectorant, the bronchial mucous membrane; a narcotic, the brain.

3. State the general medicinal properties of the natural order solanaceæ. Enumerate the plants of the order contained in the Materia Medica. State the officinal preparations of the plants, their doses, and their physiological actions.

4. Enumerate the preparations of mercury, state the mode of employment, or administration of each preparation and its dose.

5. How is calomel prepared?

6. How are purgatives classified? Enumerate the most important purgatives, and their doses.

7. Whence is strychina derived? What is the nature of its physiological action? In what doses is it administered?

8. What do you understand by the cumulative action of a medicine? Enumerate the medicines whose effects are cumulative, and state what precautions you would take in using them.

9. What is a sudorific? Enumerate the most important medicines of the class and their doses.

10. What is a diuretic? Enumerate the most important medicines of the class and their doses.

11. Enumerate the preparations of opium and their doses, and state whether any precautions are requisite in giving opiates to very young children.

12.—Enumerate the medicines used as emetics. State the doses in which they are given, and the peculiarities which attend the action of different emetics.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—F. N. MACNAMARA, ESQ., M. D.

1. What is the origin of fat in the animal body, and what are the functions it performs in the system?

2. What re-agents and apparatus would you require for the qualitative analysis of urinary calculi?—opposite each re-agent or instrument, state in a very few words the chief uses for which you require it.

3. What are the sources of the urine. If the excretion were suppressed, what constituents of it would you expect to find in the blood, and how would you detect them there?

4. How would you determine the presence of bile, sugar, and phosphatic sediment in the urine?

5. Name the minerals* on the table, and state the chief uses to which they are applied.

6. What arrangements, as far as the battery and circuit wires are concerned, would you make for the explosion of a distant charge of gunpowder?

* Minerals on the table.
1. Iceland spar.
2. Dolomite.
3. Fluor spar.
4. Iron pyrites.
5. Magnetic oxide of iron.
6. Malachite.

What battery would you use if you had to construct it yourself, with only the resources of a bazar at your command?

How would you construct the battery? What advantages or disadvantages would it possess?

Explain the changes, chemical and physical, which would occur in the closed circuit, at the instant before the explosion of the powder.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1859.

MONDAY, *March 7th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½ P M.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—GEORGE SMITH, ESQ., M.A.

JOHNSON AND PARNELL.

I. What is Satiric Poetry? Into what classes has it been divided? Give instances of great Satirists in ancient and modern times.

II. By what examples does Johnson illustrate the vanity of the wish for old age?

III. Nor deem, when learning her last prize bestows,
The glittering eminence exempt from foes;
See, when the vulgar 'scapes, despised or awed,
Rebellion's vengeful talons seize on Laud.
From meaner minds though smaller fines content,
The plundered palace or sequestered rent;
Marked out by dangerous parts, he meets the shock,
And fatal learning leads him to the block:
Around his tomb let Art and Genius weep;
But hear his death, ye blockheads, hear and sleep.

a. Explain the allusion.

b. Parse "nor deem."

c. Put in prosaic order, so as to shew the meaning, the lines—

"From meaner minds though smaller fines content,
The plundered palace or sequestered rent."

IV. Distinguish between the direct and indirect sentence. Change the following into the indirect form:

a. "Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is mine own, my native land?'"

b. "Liberty is commensurate with and inseparable from British soil; British law proclaims even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon British earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of Universal Emancipation!"

V. When first the College rolls receive his name,
The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame:
Resistless burns the fever of renown,
Caught from the strong contagion of the gown:
O'er Bodley's dome his future labors spread
And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head.
Are these thy views? proceed, illustrious youth,
And virtue guard thee to the throne of truth!
Yet should thy soul indulge the generous heat,
Till captive science yields her last retreat;
Should reason guide thee with her brightest ray,
And pour on misty doubt resistless day;
Should no false kindness lure to loose delight,
Nor praise relax nor difficulty fright;
Should tempting novelty thy cell refrain,
And sloth effuse her opiate fumes in vain;
Should beauty blunt on fops her fatal dart,
Nor claim the triumph of a lettered heart;
Should no disease thy torpid veins invade,
Nor melancholy phantoms haunt thy shade;
Yet hope not life from grief or danger free,
Nor think the doom of man reversed for thee;

Deign on the passing world to turn thine eyes,
And pause awhile from learning, to be wise.

State, in your own language, the contents of the above passage.

VI. Give the literal and exact meaning of the following expressions from, "The Hermit"

'The tenour of his soul.'

His raiment decent.'

'Yet still the kindness, from a thirst of praise,
Prov'd the vain flourish of expensive ease.'

'Gay parterres'

'Luscious wine.'

'The dappled morn.'

'The passage o'er
Was nice to find.'

'Second means.'

'And 'twas my ministry to deal the blow.'

VII. What prepositions are used after the following words? Illustrate them in sentences:

redolent	trust
careful	entrust
superior	confident
preferable	shocked
militate	compatible
reduce	enjoin
profit	blush.

VIII. After what Verbs used actively must "to," the sign of the Infinitive, be omitted? Give examples in sentences.

IX. Give all the terminations denoting *of* or *pertaining to*. What do the following terminations denote?

Adjectives.	*Verbs.*
——ive	——ise or ire
——escent	——ish
——less	——fy
——aceous	——en

Give examples (in words.)

X. From Cado = to fall (Root *Cad* or *Cas*) and Cædo = to cut (Root *Cid* or *Cis*) form with prefixes, &c., English words.

MONDAY, *March 7th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—E. B. COWELL, Esq., M. A.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

1. "It was out of my power to give my son any assistance, either in attempting to save our goods, or preventing the flames *spreading* to our corn. By this time the neighbours were alarmed, and came running to our assistance; but all they could do was to stand, like us, *spectators* of the calamity. My goods, among which were the notes I had reserved for my daughters' fortunes, were entirely consumed, except a box with some papers that stood in the kitchen, and two or three things more of little consequence, which my son brought away in the beginning. The neighbours, however, contributed what they *could* to lighten our distress. My honest next neighbour and his children were not the least assiduous in providing us with every thing necessary, and offering *whatever consolation* untutored benevolence could suggest."

Parse the words in italics, and explain accurately the meaning in the above extract of "out of my power," "of little consequence," "by this time," "untutored benevolence," and "not the least assiduous." How does the last phrase differ from "not *in the least* assiduous?"

2. Distinguish between human, humane; council, counsel; cattle, chattel; plain, plane; statue, statute; and parse *born, borne, he laid,* and *he lay.*

3. How many different parts of speech may each of the following words be:—*fine, object, fair, intimate, sound, state, desert;* and what are their various meanings as such?

4. Give the past tense of sing, fling, fly, flee, seek, drink, wear.

5. *a.* "It is not *what* is she? but *what* has she? is all the cry."

b. "The squire's portrait being found united to ours, *was* an honour too great to escape envy."

c. Having taken this resolution, my next care was to gather together the wrecks of my fortune."

Parse the words in italics.

6. What rules of grammar are violated in the following sentences:

a. "You are a much greater loser than me."

b. "In proportion as either of these two qualities are wanting, the language is imperfect."

c. "Who do you think me to be?"

d. "I have seen him yesterday."

7. What is the difference between "let us be diligent," and "may we be diligent," why is the pronoun in different cases in the two sentences? Explain fully the construction of *let.*

8. Explain the meaning of the following sentences:

a. "Let us draw on content for the deficiencies of fortune."

b. "Had she but died!"

c. "Description would but beggar, therefore it is unnecessary to describe this new mortification."

d. "Good company upon the road is the shortest cut."

e. "Her tranquillity was the languor of over-wrought resentment."

f. "The less kind I found fortune at one time, the more I expected from her at another, and being now at the bottom of her wheel, every new revolution might lift but could not depress me."

9. Explain the exact meaning of the following words, giving the etymology where you can.—

Prepossess,—undermine,—investigate,—inflexible,—subordinate,—transgress,—extraordinary,—familiar,—notwithstanding,—primœval,—farewell,—dishearten,—counterfeit.

10. Write a short essay on the following subject:

"Every station of life has duties which are proper to it."

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

LATIN.

Examiner,—GEORGE SMITH, ESQ., M.A.

HORACE, ODES, BOOKS 1 TO 3.

I. Translate Ode XXIV from line 25th to the end.

O quisquis volet impias
Cædes et rabiem tollere civicam,
Si quæret Pater urbium
Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat
Refrœnare licentiam,
Clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas!

Virtutem incolumem odimus,
  Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.
Quid tristes querimoniæ,
  Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?
Quid leges sine moribus
  Vanæ proficiunt? si neque fervidis
Pars inclusa caloribus
  Mundi, nec Boreæ finitimum latus,
Duratæque solo nives,
  Mercatorem abigunt? horrida callidi
Vincunt æquora navitæ?
  Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet
Quidvis et facere et pati,
  Virtutisque viam deserit arduæ?
Vel nos in Capitolium,
  Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
Vel nos in mare proximum
  Gemmas, et lapides, aurum et inutile,
Summi materiem mali,
  Mittamus, scelerum si bene pœnitet.
Eradenda cupidinis
  Pravi sunt elementa; et teneræ nimis
Mentes asperioribus
  Formandæ studiis. Nescit equo rudis
Hærere ingenuus puer,
  Venarique timet, ludere doctior,
Seu Græco jubeas trocho,
  Seu malis vetita legibus alea;
Quum perjura patris fides
  Consortem socium fallat et hospitem,
Indignoque pecuniam
  Hæredi properet. Scilicet improbæ
Crescunt divitiæ: tamen
  Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.

II In what aspect does this Ode present Horace? State the causes that led to the evils of which he speaks

III. Distinguish between

civicus and *civilis*;
regius and *regalis*,
materies and *materia*,
incolumis, salvus tutus, securus.

IV. Conjugate active and passive

reficio
calefacio

and give the rule for the formation of the passive of *facio* in composition.

V. Give the rules for the following constructions

scelerum
equo
jubeas
properet
rei

VI Express *tenerae nimis mentes asperioribus firmandae studiis* by the gerund and by an impersonal verb.

VII *Consortem* Give Latin and English words connected with or derived from it.

VIII. In what cases are *si*, *quum*, and *dum* followed by the subjunctive? Give examples.

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Afternoon, 2 to 5½ P. M.*

LATIN.

Examiner,—E. B. COWELL, Esq., M. A.

SALLUST.

1. Imperator postquam de regum societate cognovit, non temere neque, uti sæpe jam victo Jugurtha consueverat, omnibus locis pugnandi copiam facit; ceterum haud procul ab Cirta castris munitis reges opperitur, melius esse ratus, cognitis Mauris, quoniam is novus hostis accesserat, ex commodo pugnam facere. Interim Roma per litteras certior fit provinciam Numidiam Mario datam; nam consulem factum ante acceperat. Quis rebus supra bonum atque honestum perculsus, neque lacrimas tenere neque moderari linguam; vir egregius in aliis artibus nimis molliter ægritudinem pati. Quam rem alii in superbiam vertebant, alii bonum ingenium contumelia accensum esse, multi, quod jam parta victoria ex manibus eriperetur. Nobis satis cognitum est, illum magis honore Marii quam injuria sua excruciatum neque tam anxie laturum fuisse, si adempta provincia alii quam Mario traderetur.

Translate the above into English.

2. *a.* Parse *consueverat, perculsus, pati, parta, cognitum, traderetur, opperitur.*

b. What is the construction of *tenere* and *moderari*?

3. Decline in the singular number, *supellex, quivis, impar, eques.*

4. What classes of adjectives govern the genitive in Latin? Give examples.

5. What is the construction of *interest* and *refert* with regard to *the thing* and *the person*?

6. Metellus in iisdem castris quatriduo moratus, saucios cum cura reficit, meritos in prœliis more militiæ donat, universos in contione laudat atque agit gratias; hortatur ad cetera, quae levia sunt, parem animum gerant; pro victoria satis jam pugnatum, reliquos labores pro praeda fore. Tamen interim transfugas et alios opportunos, Jugurtha ubi gentium aut quid agitaret, cum paucisne esset, an exercitum haberet, ut sese victus gereret, exploratum misit. At ille sese in loca saltuosa et natura munita receperat, ibique cogebat exercitum numero hominum ampliorem sed hebetem infirmumque, agri ac pecoris magis quam belli cultorem.

Translate the above into English.

7. Distinguish between *transfuga*, *perfuga* and *fugitivus*; give the rule for *ubi gentium*, and parse *pugnatum*.

8. Under what circumstances can a passive verb followed by an accusative? Give instances.

9. What is the etymology of *prudens*, *ambitio*, *pecunia*, and *scilicet*.

10. What is the difference of meaning between *donec* with an indicative and with a subjunctive.

11. Give instances of adverbs having degrees of comparison. Of what adjectives are *supremus* and *extremus* the superlatives?

12. Translate into Latin.

a. Marius came to Zama; that town, situated in a plain, was fortified more by labour than nature; it lacked nothing which was necessary, being rich in men and arms.

b. Jugurtha replied that nothing was to him weightier or dearer than the authority of the senate.

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

RAGHUVANSA.

I. रघुमेव निवृत्तयौवनं तममन्यन्त नवेश्वरं प्रजाः।
हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि॥
अधिकं सुषुभे सुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव सङ्गतम्।
पदन्यूहमजेन पौरुषं विनयेनास्य नवञ्च यौवनं॥
सदयं बुभुजे महाभुजः सहसोदेगमियं व्रजेदिति।
अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं नवपाणिग्रहणां वधूमिव॥
अहमेव मतोमहिपतेरिति सर्वः प्रकृतिष्वचिन्तयत्।
उदधेरिव निम्नगाशतेष्वभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित्॥

a. Paraphrase the foregoing lines, using as far as you can other words synonymous with those in the text.

b. Explain the simile contained in the last two lines.

c. Is there any adverb in these lines? If there be, point it out—and say what is the antecedent of तस्य in the 2nd line.

d. State gender, number, and case of the following words: प्रजाः श्रियं दयं मेदिनीं महिपतेः उदधेः।

e. State voice and tense of the following verbs: अमन्यन्त प्रतिपेदे सुषुभे बुभुजे—Give the 1st and 3rd persons singular indicative (की) and 2nd future (सी) of भुज्।

II. निधानगर्भामिव सागराम्बरां
धूमीमिवाभ्यन्तरलीनपावकाम्।
नदीमिवान्तःसलिलां सरस्वतीं
नृपः ससत्वां महिषीमसन्धत॥

Explain the *Samasa* in निधानगर्भा सागराम्बरा अभ्यन्तरलीनपावका अन्तःसलिला ससत्वा and, give their significations. What is the literal meaning of पावकः?

III. येन रोषपरवात्मनः पितुः
प्राशने क्षितिभिदोपि तक्षुषा।
वेपमानजननीधिरश्छिदा
प्राणजीवत इडा ततो मही॥

What legendary tale is referred to in these lines?—What part of the verb is तक्षुषा and what is its root? Explain the meaning of प्राणजीवत इडा ततो मही।

KUMARA SUMBHAVA.

IV. भवच्छववरोदीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः।
उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः॥
पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपम्।
दिधिकाकमलोल्लेखो यावन्माध्नेव साध्यते॥
सर्वाभिः सर्वदा चक्रुं कलाभि र्निषेवते।
नादत्ते केवलां लेखां हरचूडामणीयताम्॥
व्याहृतमति वद्याणे कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात्।
न वाति वायुरत्यार्द्रं तालवृन्तानिलाधिकम्॥

Translate these lines into English, or any of the vernacular languages of India.

V. अथ ते मुनयः सर्वे मानयित्वा जगद्गुरुं ।
इदमूचुरनूचानाः प्रीतिकण्टकितत्वचः ॥
यद्ब्रह्म सम्यगाख्यातं यदग्नौ विधिना हुतं ।
यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः ॥

a. Explain the meanings of अनूचाना प्रीतिकण्टकितत्वचः ब्रह्म आख्यातं ।

b. What part of speech is नः and what is the antecedent of तस्य ?

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following Sanscrit sentences into English and the English into Sanscrit:—

लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति लोभो जनयते तृषां ।
तृषार्तो दुःखमाप्नोति परत्रेह च मानवः ॥
उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे राष्ट्रविप्लवे ।
राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः ॥

सर्वं एवापदास्तस्य यस्य तुष्टं न मानसं ।
सर्वाः सम्पत्तयस्तस्य सन्तुष्टं यस्य मानसं ॥
सन्तोषामृततृप्तानां यत् सुखं शान्तचेतसां ।
कुतस्तद्धनलुब्धानामितश्चेतश्च धावतां ॥

Idleness is the parent of vice and misery.

It prevents the execution of duty and promotes disease.

God created man for a life of activity, and endowed him with such powers, both of body and mind, as will improve by exercise, but deteriorate by neglect.

That want of exercise begets disease is confessed by all thinking men.

2. Nouns ending in short इ have ना for their termination in the singular of the instrumental case (तृतीया)—what are the exceptions to this rule?

3. Give the third person singular and dual in the 2nd preterite (टी) of चित, खद, भञ्ज, अर्च, अद्य (to eat,) राज, अद्य (to pervade)—दा, वच, ईक्ष।

4. Give the third person singular dual and plural in the present tense (ती) of भू स्था अ काश खप भी जन ग्रो धू दिश भिद छ पू।

5. Also the 3rd singular and dual in the 3rd preterite (टी) and 2nd future (तौ) of वद पा (to drink) दह अस (to throw) स्था वच दुह।

6. What are the feminines of नायकः खड्गः आसेदिवान् जित्वरः स्थावरः कामुकः रूपी।

7. Give the nominative and accusative singular and plural of भगवत् ददत् गच्छत् पचिन् युवन्।

8. In what moods and tenses may the prohibitory particle मा be used, and how does it affect the conjugation of the verb to which it is attached?

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

BENGALEE.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

RAMAYANA.

I. দেখিয়া রামেরে ভাবে ভরদ্বাজ মুনি।
বৈকুণ্ঠ হইতে বিষ্ণু আইলা আপনি॥
মুনি বলে রাজা তব সফল জীবিতা।
রাম তব পুত্র কিন্তু জগতের পিতা॥
ভরদ্বাজ এ কালে দেখেন চমৎকার।
দূর্ব্বাদলশ্যাম তনু পরম আকার॥
ধ্বজ বজ্র অঙ্কুশে শোভিত পদাম্বুজ।
শঙ্খ চক্র গদা পদ্মধারী চতুর্ভুজ॥
শঙ্কর বিরিঞ্চি আদি যত দেবগণ।
রামের শরীরে আরো দেখেন ভুবন॥
সমুচিত আতিথ্য করেন ভরদ্বাজ।
সুখে রহিলেন সৈন্যসহ মহারাজ॥
রামেরে লইয়া মুনি অন্তঃপুরে গিয়া।
শয়ন করেন দোঁহে একত্র হইয়া॥

Paraphrase the foregoing lines (in prose) using as many of your own words as you can?

II. এতেক বলিয়া যদি গুণ্ডরাম যান।
গুণ্ডর চরণ ধরি জনক সুধান॥

What is the meaning of সুধান, and how would ধরি be written in prose?

III. শ্রীরামের চন্দ্রাননে অমৃত বচন।
প্রকাশিত মন্দ২ হাসিতে দশন ॥

Give the meanings of চন্দ্রানন, মন্দ২, দশন, what is nominative to প্রকাশিত?

IV. হেন কালে করি যদি রাজার উদ্ধার।
ঘুষিতে থাকিবে যশ আমার অপার ॥

What are the meanings of হেন and ঘুষিতে? To what noun does অপার belong?

V. রাজারে কহিয়া এই প্রবোধ বচন।
মুনি বলিলেন চল শ্রীরাম লক্ষ্মণ ॥

In what cases are রাজারে and শ্রীরাম লক্ষ্মণ? How would রাজারে be written in prose?

VI. দশরথ বলিলেন জনক রাজারে।
শরণ লইলাম দিয়া এ চারি কুমারে ॥

By what are রাজারে, শরণ and কুমারে governed?

VII. অন্তরে সানন্দ রাজা শুনিয়া বচন।
বাক্ ছলে সভার বুঝেন রাজা মন ॥

What part of speech is সানন্দ? By what is the genitive সভার governed, and what is its meaning, and in what case is the noun which governs it?

VIII. লক্ষ্মণেরে শ্রীরাম কহেন পায়ে ভয়।
জানকীরে খায় বুঝি রাক্ষস দুর্জয় ॥

What part of speech is পায়ে?—What is its meaning?

IX. নেত্রে নীর ঝরে যেন শ্রাবণের ধারা।
না কহিলে নহে তেঁই কহে রাণী তারা ॥

What is শ্রাবণের ধারা? Explain the 2nd line.

X. Translate into English the following lines:—

দ্বিতীয় প্রহর রাত্রে উঠিল রাবণ।
চন্দ্রোদয় হইয়াছে উপর গগণ॥
সুশীতল বায়ু বহে অতিমনোহর।
ধবল রজনী দেখি বিচিত্র সুন্দর॥
মধুপানে রাবণ হইল কামাতুর।
বলে চল যাই হে সীতার অন্তপুর॥
রাবণের সঙ্গে চলে দশশত নারী।
রূপে আলো করিছে কনক লঙ্কাপুরী॥
চামর ঢুলায় কেহ কারো হাতে ঝারি।
দিব্য নারায়ণ তৈল দেউটি সারি সারি॥

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

BENGALEE.

Examiner,—Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter.

1. Translate the following passage into English:—

বড় সাহেব এই মত পত্র লিখিয়া নবাব সাহেবের নিকট পাঠাইলেন। নবাব সাহেব পত্রপাঠমাত্র অত্যন্ত ক্রোধাসক্ত হইয়া পাত্রকে আজ্ঞা করিলেন, কলিকাতার কুঠীর সাহেব বুঝি আমার বাক্য শুনিলেন না; অতএব আর এক পত্র লেখ যদি বাক্য পালন করেন তবে ভালই; নতুবা আমি কলিকাতা লুঠ করিয়া তাঁহাদিগকে দেশহইতে বহিষ্কৃত করিয়া দিব। পাত্র নিবেদন করিলেন আপনি দেশাধিকারী, যাহা ইচ্ছা তাহাই করিতে পারেন, কিন্তু শাস্ত্রমত বিচার করিলে ভাল হয়, তাহাতে নবাব কহিলেন, আমার আজ্ঞা লঙ্ঘন করিলে আমি শাস্ত্র বিচার করি না, তুমি শীঘ্র পত্রের উত্তর লিখিয়া আন; মহারাজ মহেন্দ্র নীরব হইয়া পত্র লেখাইলেন।

2. What is the literal meaning of পাত্র?

3. Why is it ঈ long in নীরব?

4. Translate the following Bengali sentences into English, and the English into Bengali :—

হিতার্থী সুহৃদের বাক্য অবহেলন করিলে পরিশেষে দুঃসহ অনুতাপ সহ্য করিতে হয়।

পরিশ্রম ও অধ্যবসায়ের অসাধ্য কিছুই নাই। বাল্যকালে বিদ্যাভ্যাস করিলে ভবিষ্যতে সুখের সম্ভাবনা।

He that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted

Thus exclaimed the presumptuous monarch, in the pride of his heart

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

By other's faults wise men correct their own.

It is much better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Without a friend, the world is but a wilderness.

5. Give the feminines of বিদ্বান, ব্রাহ্মণ, প্রণয়ী, হরিণ, রাজ্যেশ্বর, and the masculines of ভগ্নী, সাধ্বী, গর্ব্বা, বালিকা.

6. The word মনঃ in composition takes a স in some cases (as in মনস্কামনা) but an ন in others (as in মনোনীত), what is the rule on the subject?

TUESDAY, *March 8th*—*Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P M

HINDEE.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

I. नामसंघरा मंदमति घेरि केवयीकेरि।
अवध पिटारी ताहि करि गई गिरा मति फेरि॥

देखि मंथरा नगर बनवा।
मंगल मंजुल बाजु बधवा॥
पूछिसि लोगन्ह काह उछाहू।
रामतिलक सुनि भा उरदाहू॥
करै विचार कुबुद्धि कुजाती।
होइ अकाज कवन विधि राती॥
देखिलागमधकुटिलकिराती।
जिमिगंवतकैलेउं काहिभांती॥
भरतमातु पहं गइविलखानी।
काचनमनिहंसि हंसि कहरानी॥

Turn these lines into prose (kharibolee.)

II. जोरिपाणि बोले वचन प्रेमनहृदयसमात।

What is the meaning of the second clause?

III. Explain the line गहनदनुजकुलदहनकृशानु.

IV. बोले रघुपति सबद होइ।

Who was रघुपति—what is the meaning of सबद, and what part of speech is होइ, and how would it be written in prose?

V. मग मलीन तनु सुंदर कैसे।
विष रस भरा कनक घट जैसे॥

Explain these lines.

VI. गर्भ स्रवहिं अवनिप रवनि सुनि कुठार गति घोर।

What is the meaning of रवनि, and what case is it in —what parts of speech are सुनि and घोर, and in what case is गति?

VII. Translate into English the following lines:

रघुकुल तिलक जोरि दौ हाथा।
मुदित मातु पद नायउ माथा॥
दीन्ह असीस लाइउरलीन्हे।
भूषन बसननिछावरिकीन्हे॥
बारबार मुख चुम्बति माता।
नयननेहजल पुलकितगाता॥
गोदराखि पुनि हृदय लगाई।
अवत प्रेमरस पयद सुहाई॥

VIII. In the following line what is the meaning of रंक and what of घनद।

रंक घनद पद जनु पाई॥

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

HINDEE.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following Hindee sentences into English, and the English into Hindee:—

इतनी बात सुन औ पुष्पको देख ऋषि ने अति प्रसन्न हो लक्ष्मण बलराम को बहुत सी आसीसें दीं।

तुम सब जानते हो क्या करूंगा कंस की अनीति, विस की किसीसे नहीं है प्रीति।

जो सूरमा होते हैं सो बड़ा बोल किसीसे नहीं बोलते सबसे दीनता करते हैं काम पड़े अपना बल देखाते हैं।

कभी हार होती है कभी जीत पर सूर वीरों का धर्म है जो साहस नहीं छोड़ते।

"About this time a king of Hastina sent an embassy to Augustus, Emperor of Rome.—The letter which the Hindu king sent to Europe was written in Greek—There were evidently many Greeks in India at that time. They were called Javans. One of the ambassadors died a voluntary death at Athens."

2. When does a verb agree with the accusative in gender and number?

3. Each of the following words may be used in different senses, and as different parts of the verb; can you say what those senses and parts are? कह होगा ऊधा बोला।

4. When is it that infinitives have ना, and when ने as their terminations?

5. Which participles are declinable and which indeclinable?

6. Does a nominative in the singular ever belong to a verb in the plural?—state the rule.

7. What case do prepositions govern, and do they in any way affect the particle (such as का) of the nouns they govern?

8. Give the genitives singular and plural of जो वह यह कौन सो तू।

9. When the agent particle ने is added to a noun or pronoun, does the noun or pronoun invariably preserve its nominative form?

TUESDAY, *March 8th —Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M

ORIYA.

Examiner,—REV. K M. BANERJEA.

1. ଏହି ଚିନ୍ତା କରି ସେ ବଣିକ୍ ନନ୍ଦକ ଆଉ ସଞ୍ଜୀବକ ନାମରେ ଦୁଇ ଗୋଟା ବଳଦ ଶକଟରେ ଯୋଜନା କରି ନାନା ପ୍ରକାର ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟରେ ଶକଟ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରି ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କାଶ୍ମୀର ଦେଶକୁ ଗଲା । ଅଥଚ ଅଞ୍ଜନର କ୍ଷୟ ଆଉ ବଳୀକର ସଞ୍ଚୟ ଦେଖି ଦାନ ଯାଠ କର୍ମରେ କୌଣସି ଦିବସ ବ୍ୟଥ କରିବ ନାହିଁ । ଯେହେତୁକ ବଳବନ୍ତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଠାର କ'ଣ ବ୍ୟବସାଯି ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଦୂର କ'ଣ ବଦ୍ୟାବନ୍ତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ବଦେଶ କ'ଣ ପ୍ରିୟ-ବାଦ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପର କିଏ ? ଉଦନନ୍ତର ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନାମ ନଦୀ ରଣ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇ ସେ ବଣିକର ସଞ୍ଜୀବକ ଚିତ୍କାର କରି ହୋଇ ପଡିଗଲା । ତାକୁ ଦେଖି କର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଚିନ୍ତା କଲା, ନୀଚଙ୍କ-ଲୋକ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟବସାଯି କର ମାତ୍ର ବଧାତାଙ୍କ ମନରେ ଯାହା ଥାଏ କେବଳ ସେଥିର ଫଳ ହୁଏ । ଯୁକ୍ତ ସକଳ କର୍ମର ବିଘ୍ନସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ଅଟେ. ଯେ ବିଘ୍ନ, ତାହା ସଦ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରିବା ଉଚିତ, ସେହେତୁକ ବିଘ୍ନକୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ସାଧ୍ୟ କର୍ମରେ ସିଦ୍ଧ ବିଧାନ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ।

Translate the above passage into English.

2. What difference in meaning is there between the words ବଣିକ୍ and ବ୍ୟବସାଯି, ଦେଶ and ବଦେଶ, ସାଧ୍ୟ and ସିଦ୍ଧ ?

3. What other meaning has the word ପର, than that in the above passage?

4. Give the words and their meaning separately, of which the following compounds are formed: ମହାରଣ୍ୟ ଭଗ୍ନଜାନୁ ହତୋପଦେଶ ଯୌବନଯୁକ୍ତ ମହାକୁଳଜାତ।

ଦମନକ କହୁଅଛ ଯେତେବେଳେ ସେ ସ୍ତବ୍ଧକର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଉଦ୍ଧ ଲାଙ୍ଗୁଳ ଓ ଉନ୍ନତଘାଦ ଓ ବସ୍ତାଇତ ମୁଖ ହୋଇ ତୁମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିବେ ତେତେବେଳେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଆପଣା ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଦେଖାଇବ; ଯେହେତୁର ନିସ୍ତେଜ ଲୋକ ବଳବାନ୍ ହେଲେହେଁ କାହାଠାରୁ ସମ୍ଭ୍ରମ ନ ପାଏ? ଦେଖ, ଲୋକେ ନଃଶଙ୍କ ହୋଇ ଉସ୍ତ୍ରଶିରେ ପାଦ ଦଅନ୍ତି। ଜନ୍ତୁ ଗୋପନରେ ଏସବୁ କଥା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କଇବ ନଉବା ତୁମ୍ଭେ କି ଅମ୍ଭେସୁଦ୍ଧା କେହି ରହି ପାଇବା ନାହିଁ। ଏହା କହି କରଟକ ନକଟକୁ ଗଲା।

5. Point out in this passage the verbs which are finite and those which are not so—distinguishing between participles and infinitives.

ଚକ୍ରବାକ ବୋଲୁ ଅଛି, ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ନିର୍ଜ୍ଜନରେ କହିବୁ; କାରଣ କ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା, ଆକାର ଦ୍ୱାରା, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା, ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଓ ମୁଖର ବକାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଲୋକେ ମାନସ ତର୍କ କରନ୍ତି; ସେହି ହେତୁର ନିର୍ଜ୍ଜନରେ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣା କରିବ। ଯୁନର୍ବାର ଆକାର, ଇଙ୍ଗିତ, ଚାଲି, ଚେଷ୍ଟା, ବାକ୍ୟ, ଏବଂ ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଓ ମୁଖର ବକାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅନ୍ତରସ୍ଥ ମନ ଜଣାଯାଏ।

6. Give the meaning of ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ଆକାର, ମୁଖର ବକାର, ମାନସ, ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣା, ଇଙ୍ଗିତ, ଚାଲି, ଚେଷ୍ଟା, ମନ। What is the difference between ମନ and ମାନସ?

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Afternoon, 2 to 5½* P. M.

ORIYA.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following Oriya sentences into English, and the English into Oriya :—

ସିଂହାସନରେ ଥିଲା ଯେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଯୁଭୁଲୀ ସେ ରୋଜ ସଜାକୁ କହିଲେ ହେ ଦେବ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଏହି ସିଂହାସନରେ ଆରୋହଣ ନ କର। ଏହି ସିଂହାସନ ଅଟେ ବୀର ବିକ୍ରମାଜିତ ସର୍ଜାଙ୍କର। ସଜା ପଚାରିଲେ ହେ ଯୁଭୁଲୀ ଧନ୍ୟ ସେ ବିକ୍ରମାଜିତ କେଉଁ ନଗରେ ଥିଲା କାହାର ପୁଅ ତାହାର କେମନ୍ତ ସ୍ୱଭାବ। ଏହା ସମସ୍ତ କହ ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ମୋହର ବଡ ସ୍ପୃହା। କନ୍ୟା କହିଲେ ସାବଧାନ ହୋଇ ଶୁନ।

About this time a king of Oujein sent an embassy to Augustus, Emperor of Rome.

The letter which the Hindoo King sent to Europe was written in Greek.

There were evidently many Greeks in India at that time. They were called Javans.

One of the ambassadors died a voluntary death at Athens.

2. Give the nominative, genitive and locative singular and plural of ସଜା and ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ.

3. Give the feminines of ହରିଣ (a deer), ନର (a man), ଯୁବା (a youth), ବୃଦ୍ଧ (an old man), and the masculines of କୁମାରୀ (a virgin), ହାତିନୀ (a she-elephant), and ସାଧ୍ୱୀ.

4. How are comparatives and superlatives formed in Oriya from the positive? Give examples.

5. Is any other case than the nominative ever used as the agent of the verb? Give examples.

6. Conjugate ହୁଅ (to be), in the present and imperfect indicative.

7. What signification is given to verbs when the verbs ଲାଗନ ପାଉନ ପାରେନ ସକାନ are attached to them?

8. Give adverbs in single words expressing *when, when? where, where? then, there, whence?*

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

URDU.

Examiner,—CAPT. HEARSAY., A. D. C.

I. To be rendered into English:—

القصہ اسنے جاکر چترسین کا پیغام شہزادیکو دیا
اور اس گل اندام کے حسن کا بیان اسکے آگے کیا
اسنے تمام و کمال سنکر یہہ جواب دیا تو میري
طرف سے بعد سلام نیاز راجا کي خدمت مین
عرض کریو کہ جو کوئي قباے شاهي اور تاج
شہنشاهي چھوڑ کر رنج سفر کا اور خرقہ فقر کا
اختیار کرے اور اپنے بیگانے سے کنارا پکڑے اسکي پا

بندي کا خيال کرنا في الحقيقة پاني پر نقش بنانا
اور هوا کو گره مين باندهنا هی

يهه کها اور اسکو رخصت کيا دلاله نے تاج الملوک
کے انکار کرنے کي کيفيت راجا سے اکر عرض کي
چترسين اسکے اغماض کرنے سے متفکر هوا اور وزير سے
اسکي مشورت کي اسنے عرض کي که ايک غريب
بے جان و مال کو اگر بادشاه اپنا مطيع کيا چاهے
تو کيا بڑي بات هی آپ ديکهئے مين اسکو کس
گهات اُتارتا هون اور کيسا اُکهاڑ مارتا هون

الغرض وه مکّار اس بات کے درپی هوا که شهزاديکو
جهوٹي کي تهمت لگاکے گنهگار ٹهرائے اور اپنا کام
اسکے هاتهه سے يون نکالئے

سچ هی که جو کوئي حکيم مطلق کي حکمت
گونا گون کو تامّل کي نظر سے ديکهے تو کسي سر کو
خالي سر سے نهلوے اور هرايک شر کے بعد ايک خير
ملاحظه کرے

a. Of what genders are the following words:

تاج خيال پابندي خدمت طرف بيان پيغام مشورت

b. With which noun does the verb عرض كي (preceding page, 6th line) agree in gender, and what gender is that?

II. وہ شخص مجوّز ہوا کہ صاحب نے کیا کہایا کہانا تو سب امانت دھرا ہی ہے تکلف اور نوشجان فرمائیے مینے کہا کہانے مین شرم کیا ہی

c. What is the meaning of نوشجان فرمانا

d. Is there any difference of meaning between کہانا (2nd line) and کہانے (3rd line.)

III. جب پادشاہ نے رحلت فرمائی Why is the verb feminine here, the agent being masculine?

IV. خدا کی قدرت مین تعجب کرنا کسی مذہب مین روا نہین

Explain this passage.

TUESDAY, *March 8th.*—*Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M.

URDU.

Examiner,—CAPT. HEARSAY, A. D. C.

1. Decline the plural of the nouns دانا *a sage* and پردہ *a curtain.*

2. To how many persons is the pronoun اپ (self) applicable?

3. How is the infinitive of a verb obtained? Give four examples.

4. How are the transitive and causal verbs formed?

5. What is the mode of forming the Passive voice of a verb? Give three examples.

6. Express the Ordinal and Cardinal Numbers up to Number Ten in writing.

7. To be rendered into Urdu:—

a. "Both of us lived together for upwards of three years."

b. "Awake me an hour before sunrise."

c. "Go and tell him I shall not be able to come till the evening."

d. "After a long march we overtook the enemy, defeated him, and captured all his guns."

e. "Hungry and thirsty I arrived at my brother's house, but he took no compassion on me."

f. "I have heard all you had to say, but cannot assist you in any way."

8. To be rendered into English:—

a. جیسا مناسب جانو ویسا کرو همارا اِسمیں کچھه اختیار نہیں

b. قلم دوات کاغذ موجود هی مہرباني کر کے همارے لئے چٹھي لکھئے

c. کچھه دیر نہیں گھوڑا ابھي آیا چہتا هی

d. سارے شہر کے رہنیوالون پر بڑي آفت بڑي

e. کلکتے مین هرایک ملک کے جہاز آتے جاتے هین

f. بیان تو کیجئے جو جو باتین همنے تم سے اس معاملے مین کین تو معلوم هوے کہ آپ کي سمجھہ مین آئین هین کہ نہین

TUESDAY, *March 8th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—CAPT. HEARSAY, A. D. C.

1. To be rendered into English :—

بہ بی حکم شرع آب خوردن خطاست
وگر خون بفتوی بریزي رواست
اگر شرع فتوی دہد بر هلاک
الا تا نداري ز کشتنش باک
وگر داني اندر تبارش کسان
بر ایشان بہ بخشاي و راحت رسان
گنہ بود مرد ستم گارہ را
چہ تاوان زن و طفل بیچارہ را

تنت زور مندمت و لشکر گران
ولیکن در اقلیم دشمن مران
که وي در حصاري گریزد بلند
رسد کشور بی گنه را گزند
نظر کن در احوال زندانیان
که ممکن بود بی گنه درمیان
چو بازارگان در دیارت بمرد
بمالش خیانت بود دست برد
کزان پس که بروي بگریند زار
بهم باز گویند خویش و تبار
که مسکین در اقلیم غربت بمرد
متاعي کزو ماند ظالم ببرد
بیندیش زان طفلک بی پدر
و ز آه دل دردمندش حذر
بسا نام نیکوي پنجاه سال
که یک نام زشتش کند پایمال
بسند یده کاران جاوید نام
تطاول نکردند بر مال عام

که برگشته باد آن خیانت پرست
که بر مال مردم بیارند دست
بر آفاق گر سر بسر بادشاهست
چو مال از تونگر ستاند گداست
نمرد آن تهي دست آزاد مرد
ز پهلوي مسکین شکم پر نکرد

a. Give the infinitives of رصد گریزد دهد بریزي کن

b. What are وز کزو ز کشتش کزان contractions for?

II. في‌الجمله مقبول سلطان آمد که جمال صورت و کمال معني داشت و حکما گفته اند تونگري بهنر است نه بمال و بزرگي به عقل است نه بسال

Explain this passage.

III. حسود را چه کنم کوز خود برنج درست

Write out in full the contraction کوز خود

IV. ازان کز تو ترسد بترس ای حکیم

Render this line into English. In what mood is بترس

WEDNESDAY, *March 9th.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P M.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—J. GRAVES, Esq., A. B.

1. Distinguish, according to their events, periods and dates, the seven epochs of history since the flood

2. Give a brief account of the deliverance of the Israelites out of Egypt, and of their settlement in Canaan.

3. Mention in order the engagements fought during the first Persian War in Greece, and the names of the respective generals.

4. What caused the Peloponnesean War? how did it terminate? and what were its effects upon Greece?

5. State the origin of the Civil War between Sylla and Marius.

6. Relate briefly the achievements of the Roman General; Lucullus.

7. How far did Alexander the Great advance into India? What arrested his career? and by what route did he return?

8. Who was the first, and who the last sovereign of the Patan or Afghan Dynasty? Mention the conquests gained by Baber—and the date of his death—describe his character.

TUESDAY, *March 9th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner,—MAJOR W. S. SHERWILL, F.G.S,. F.R.G.S.

1. It is required to navigate a ship from Calcutta to Alexandria in Egypt:—by what route would she proceed?

2. Name six of the principal rivers of Europe, the countries through which they flow, and the spots from whence they take their rise.

3. In reading the History of India, what districts of the present day do you understand are included in the old Mahomedan province of Behar?

4. Mention the capital cities of the following countries, and give the names of the seas or rivers upon which they are situated: Spain, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Egypt, China, United States of America, and the Kingdom of Sardinia.

5. What mountain range separates France from Spain?

6. Describe the general boundary of Bengal Proper, or the country inhabited by the people speaking the Bengali language.

7. Give the names of all the principal mountain ranges in India; their general height; their bearing; the countries they traverse, and the races inhabiting those ranges.

8. Name eight of the principal tributaries of the Ganges, and mention a few of the large cities on its banks, and on the banks of its tributaries.

9. Give the names of the various nations that border upon India.

10. From whence do the following rivers take their rise, and into what seas do they fall: Godavery, Nerbuddah, Bramapootra, and Ganges?

11. Mention a few of the principal towns on the Malabar Coast.

12. Name the seven grand territorial divisions of South America

13. Name the principal nations of Europe and Asia.

14. Give the names of the seas that bound, and the countries that border upon Arabia.

THURSDAY, *March 10th.*—*Morning*, 10 *to* 1½ P. M.

EUCLID.

Examiner,—W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M. A.

1. Define a *line* and a *straight line*. What axiom is required to complete our idea of a straight line? State the axiom which immediately results from the definition of a right angle.

2. Define a rhombus, and shew that its diagonals bisect one another, and cut at right angles, what propositions do you assume in your proof?

3. The ∠s which one straight line makes with another on one side of it, are either two right angles or are together equal to two right angles.

4. Construct a △ of which the side shall be equal to three given straight lines. Is any limitation necessary? If so, why?

5. Enunciate the three propositions relating to the parallelism of two straight lines, and prove the first of them.

6. In any △ A B C, if the ∠s at A and B be bisected by straight lines which meet in D, shew that the line joining D and C will bisect the ∠ A C B.

7. If the square described on the side of a △ be equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides of it, the ∠ contained by these two sides is a right ∠.

8. (1.) If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.

(2.) Prove this also Algebraically.

9. The squares of the diagonals of a parallelogram are together equal to the sum of the squares of the four sides

10. If in a ⊙ two straight lines cut one another which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.

THURSDAY, *March 10th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½ P. M

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner,—J. BURGESS, Esq.,

1. What do you mean by a *prime number*, a *factor*, a *ratio*? Resolve 30 and 132 into their prime factors, and find their ratio in its simplest terms.

2. How much muslin at 1 rupee 5 ans. 8 pie per yard, is equal in value to 143 yards of cambric at 3 rupees 13 ans. 8 pie per yard?

3. Whether is the product of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{3}$ or the product of $2\frac{1}{3}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ the greater? Extract the square root of the difference.

4. If a person get a bequest of $\frac{5}{7}$ of an estate of 2000 acres, and sell $\frac{2}{5}$ of his share, how many acres does he retain? Simplify the expression $\dfrac{1}{10+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{30}}}$

5. Find by practice the rent of 586 acres 1 rood 31 poles, at £4 1*s.* 10½*d.* per acre.

6. A piece of land is 11.916 poles broad, how long must it be to contain an acre? Divide accurately 0.063 by 0.036.

7. How much must be paid for £1250 stock when it sells at 108 per cent.?

8. Multiply $1 - x + x^2 - x^3$ by $1 + x + x^2 + x^3$; divide $(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - a^{\frac{2}{3}})$ $(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}})$ by $x^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}$; and subtract $bcd^2 - (a^2 - b^2)\,bd$ from $(a^2 + bc)\,d^2 - (a^2 - c^2)\,bd$.

9. Solve the following equations—

(*a*)..... $10\,(x + \frac{1}{2}) - 23 = 6\,x\,(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3})$.

(*b*)..... $5 + 7\,\sqrt{(\frac{2}{3}x - 6)} = 19$.

10. I bought 25 yards of cloth for 223 Rs. 8 annas, for part I paid 8 Rs. 8 annas a yard, and for the rest 9 Rs. 8 annas a yard, how many yards of each were there?

11. If $m : n :: p : q$, prove that $\frac{(m-n)(m-p)}{m} = (m+q) - (n+p)$.

12. Divide 39 into two such parts that the greater increased by 6 shall be to the less diminished by 3 as 5 to 2.

13. In a right-angled triangle, the base is 8, and the sum of the hypoteneuse and perpendicular is 12, it is required to find them.

14. A person has two horses, and a saddle worth 75 rupees; if the saddle be put on the *first* horse, his value becomes *double* that of the *second*; but if the saddle

be put on the *second* horse, *his* value will not amount to that of the *first* horse by 150 rupees. What is the value of each?

15. There are three numbers, such that the *sum* of the first and second divided by their *product* is $\frac{1}{2}$; the sum of the second and third divided by their product is $\frac{1}{3}$; and the sum of the first and third divided by their product is $\frac{1}{4}$. Find the numbers.

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